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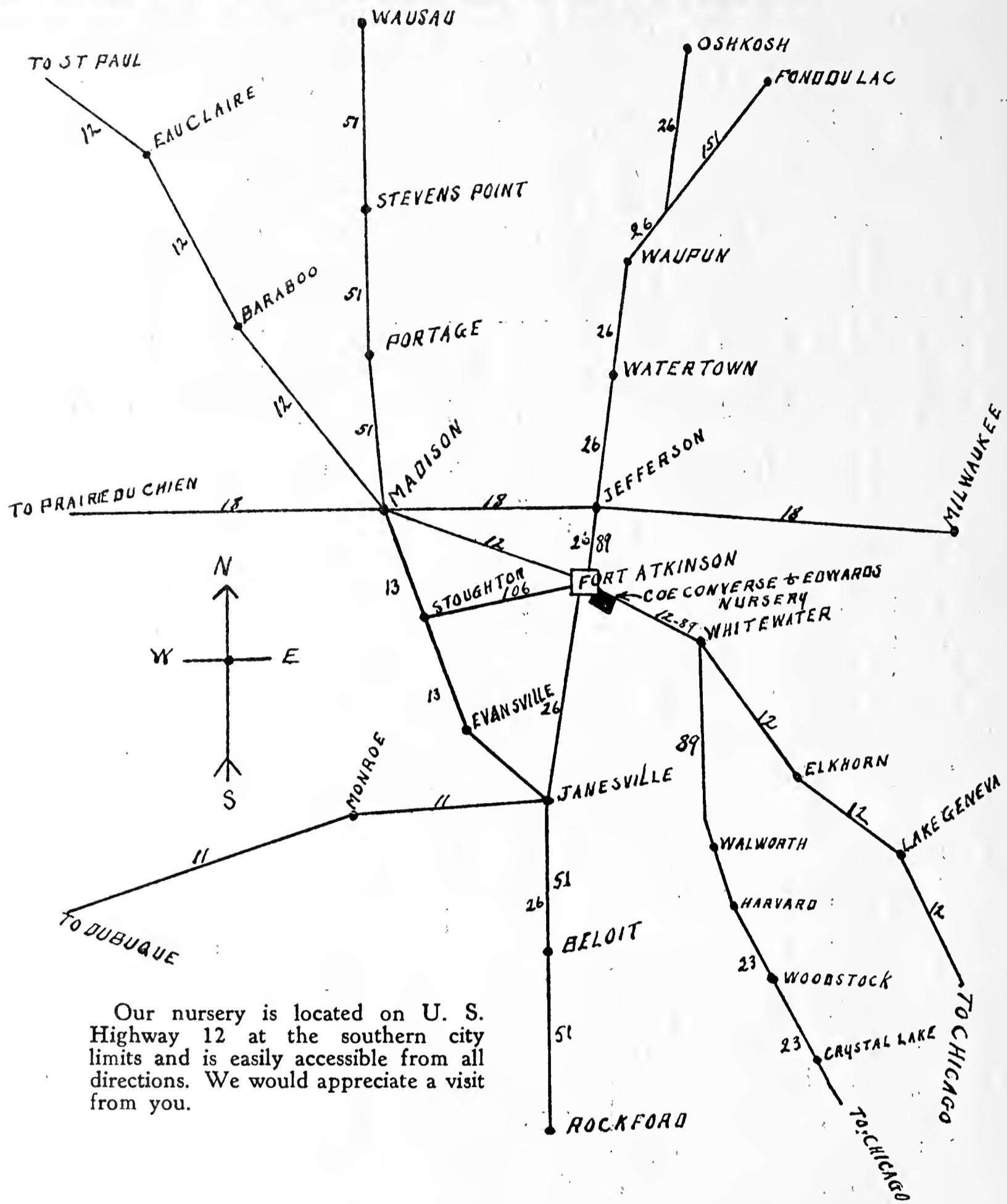
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Hardy Fruits and Ornamentals



The COE CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN

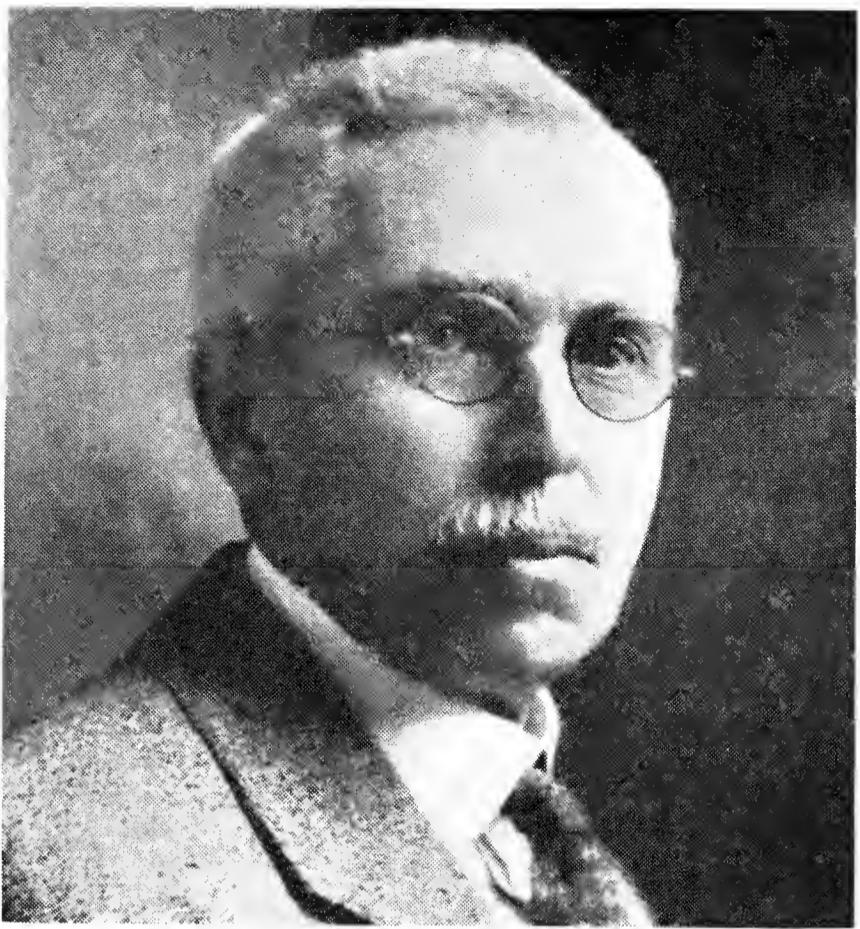


Our Plan of Selling

The Idea of a "service that satisfies" underlies our selling plan. We have men trained to help you in the development of your property. If you wish, one of these men will call at your home, go over your grounds with you, point out the possibilities and suggest improvements that can be made. In this way serious errors may be avoided.

No catalog or list, however complete, can give you the same valuable assistance as a personal representative, who is fitted by training and experience to solve your problems and help you plan a satisfactory planting. No doubt we have a representative near you. If he does not call on you, write us direct.

The COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
FORT ATKINSON, WIS.



A. J. EDWARDS, President

Sixty-Second Anniversary

AS THIS BOOK goes to press we are celebrating our Sixty-Second Anniversary—Sixty-two years of tireless effort and service to thousands of customers throughout the Middle West, whose generous patronage has made this nursery an outstanding success.

In 1875 Coe and Converse established a small fruit farm, growing berries for market and selling what plants they could, as a side line.

In 1886 J. M. Edwards and his two sons, Frank C., and Arthur J., also started in growing fruit and selling plants. A few years later Frank C. Edwards established a place of his own.

The three firms continued in business separately until 1902 when they incorporated as the Coe, Converse & Edwards Co. Beginning with a small patch of berries, we have increased our acreage until we are now using 120 acres, growing and handling a complete line of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Small Fruits, etc., in fact, everything found in a first class nursery. We are supplying thousands of customers each year with the material to make their home grounds beautiful and fruitful.

We rejoice in the warm friendship that has for so many years existed between our customer friends and ourselves. One of the outstanding industrialists of this country, in a famous speech, said: "No bargain is a good one unless both the buyer and the seller profit." This fundamentally sound reasoning has always been the basis of our policy.

A. J. Edwards, now President of the company, is starting on his fifty-first year of continuous work with plant and tree life. These years have seen many ups and downs. The practical experience gained during this time is available to all of you. All you have to do is to ask for it.

We solicit your continued good will and patronage, and it is our hope that we may number among our friends and customers, many of those who are now in need of the service we have to offer.

We are happy to place in your hands our most recent catalog. We have tried to put in this book the main varieties we consider practical and valuable for the home owners in this latitude, west of the Great Lakes. On its pages is offered honest merchandise, accurately described and illustrated with many natural color pictures, to enable you to place your orders with confidence.



We Offer You a Complete Landscape Service

YOU would not think of building a house without some definite plan. It is just as important if you are to get the best results that you have a plan of the improvements you will make on your home grounds.

Plans for proper planting of grounds, prepared by us, permit of extending execution of planting and purchase of stock over a period of years. By this method the entire cost does not all come in one year. You will, however, have a definite plan to work out instead of a hit and miss program.

To help you in this we have a Landscape Department. This department is in charge of men who have had practical experience and can advise you as to what trees, evergreens, or shrubs to use to make your home grounds a beautiful spot in your

Freedom from Disease

Our nursery is inspected yearly by an authorized State Inspector and a Certificate showing freedom from injurious insect pests and disease is attached to every shipment.

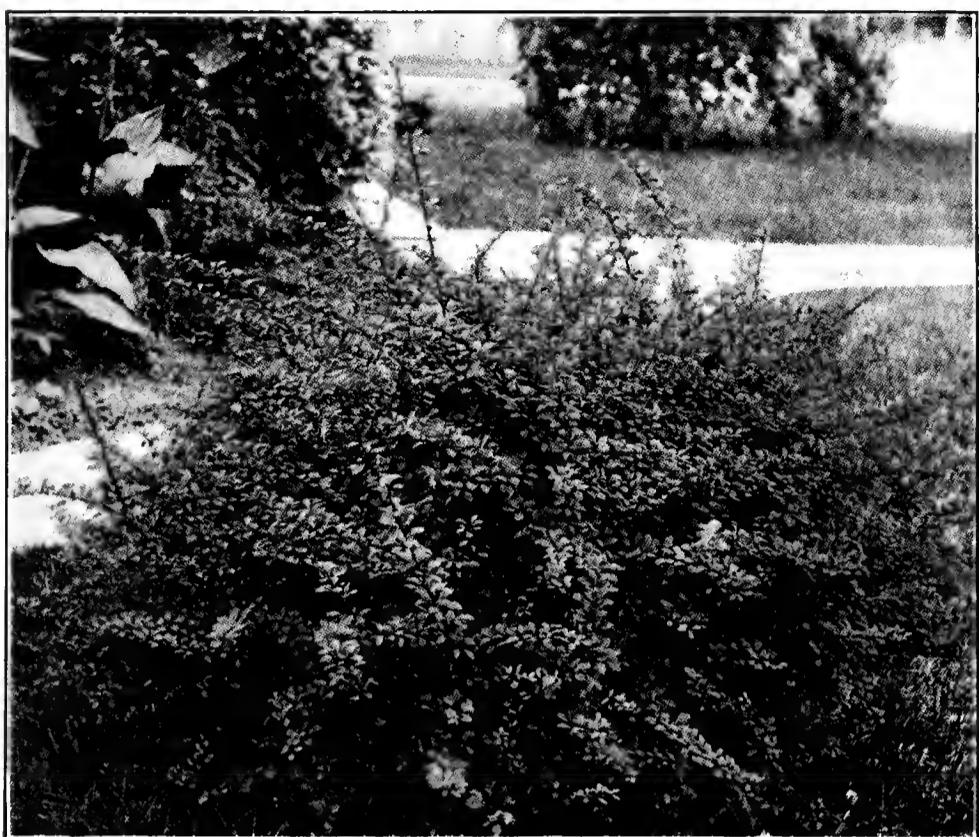
OUR GUARANTEE

is that stock sent out by us is of number one quality and in first class condition at time of delivery. We are very careful to have everything correctly named and labeled. Should there be an error on our part, we are ready to replace, on proper proof, anything that is not true to name or refund the purchase price. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we will not be at any time liable for more than the original purchase price of the stock.

community. The home, like the individual, is often judged by its dress.

Proper planting has a cash value. A home with well-arranged grounds is not only a source of pleasure to the owner, but if placed on the market, will sell more readily and for a better price than one not so improved.





Barberry Thunbergi (See page 4)

following the names in these descriptions indicate the approximate height of the shrub at maturity. If you are in doubt as to the best selection and arrangement for your place let our Landscape Department help you.

Acanthopanax - Aralia

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Aralia pentaphylla). 5 to 8 feet. A very desirable shrub of slender, upright growth, with prickly branches. The foliage is bright shining green and is very attractive. Small greenish flowers borne in clusters.

Amelanchier - Juneberry

Amelanchier canadensis (Downy Shad-blow). Varies in size from 3 to 4 to 12 to 15 feet. A rapid grower with downy, softly pubescent leaves. The cherry-like blossoms which come in May

are followed by small purplish fruits attractive to birds.

Aronia - Chokeberry

Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). 3 to 5 feet. A very attractive shrub to use in borders an account of its shiny foliage that colors very prettily in the fall, and the clusters of red berries borne on terminals that hang on well into the winter. Blossoms are white.

A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). Similar in habit and appearance to the Red Chokeberry, except with black berries.



Aronia Arbutifolia

Charming Effects with Ornamental Shrubs

THE well planted home is a picture framed in shrubbery. Shrubs figure largely in the foundation planting that breaks the abrupt transition from the vertical lines of the house to the horizontal ground lines. Shrubs are planted along the borders, shutting out objectionable views and creating a background for the gardens and other planting. Shrubs massed on curving walks and drives lend a charming effect to the picture and add the appearance of distance to the view. Shrubs supply a warmth and variety of color that brighten the entire home grounds. A careful selection of shrubs will supply a continuity of bloom from early spring until late fall, and the charm can be carried into the winter by including berry-bearing shrubs and shrubs with bright colored bark.

Growing hardy ornamental shrubs is one of our specialties, our soil being particularly well adapted to the growth of this class of stock. At the bottom of this page will be found a list that will help you in selecting the kinds you want. You will find all of these varieties described in the catalog. The figures

Shrubs for Various Purposes

Shrubs With Distinctive Colored Foliage

Cornus elegantissima—variegated leaves.
Cornus Spaethi—variegated leaves.
Elaeagnus angustifolia—silver leaves.
Weigela variegata—variegated leaves.
Enonymus—scarlet leaves in fall.
Hippophae—gray leaves.
Philadelphus aureus—golden leaves.
Prunus, *Newport*—red leaves.
Sambucus aurea—golden leaves.
Spiraea opulifolia aurea—golden leaves.
Red-Leaved Jap. Barberry—red foliage.

Shrubs With Colored Bark in Fall and Winter

Cornus stolonifera lutea—yellow bark.
Cornus sibirica—red bark.
Euonymus alatus—corky bark.

May-Flowering

Almond, *Caragana*, *Forsythia*, *Honeysuckle*, *Japan Quince*, *Lilacs*, *Flowering Plum*, *Rhodotypos*, *Snowball* and *Spiraea*.

June-Flowering

Deutzia, *Dogwood*, *Elder*, *Elaeagnus*, *Honeysuckle*, *Lilacs*, *Snowball*, *Spiraea*, *Syringa* and *Weigela*.

Shrubs That Bear Ornamental Fruit Following the Bloom

Barberry—red berries in September.
Dogwood, *Red-Branched*—white berries in September.
Elaeagnus angustifolia—yellow fruit in September.
Elder—purple fruit in August.
Euonymus—red berries in September.
High Bush Cranberry—red berries in September.
Hippophae—orange-red berries in September.
Privet, *Amur* and *Regel*—blue-black berries in August.
Honeysuckle—red berries in July.
Rhus typhina—scarlet fruit in September.
Symphoricarpos racemosus—white berries in August.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris—red berries in August.
Viburnum dentatum, *lantago* and *lantana*—blue-black berries in Sept.

July-Flowering

Honeysuckle, *Hydrangea arborescens*, *Snowberry*, *Spiraea* and *Weigela*.

August- and September-Flowering

Clethra, *Hamamelis*, *Hydrangea paniculata* and *Spiraea*.

Shrubs for Shady Places

Barberry Thunbergi
Clethra
Cornus stolonifera
Dutzia gracilis
Forsythia
Hamamelis
Hydrangea arborescens
Privet
Snowberry
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lantago
Viburnum lantana



Euonymus Alatus

Berberis - Barberry

Berberis Thunbergi (Thunberg's or Japanese Barberry). 3 to 4 ft. This variety does not harbor the wheat rust. Is used largely for low hedges and in front of taller growing shrubs. Blossoms small, yellow and are followed by berries that turn bright red in autumn, and hang on well into the winter. Leaves are small and change to a beautiful coppery red in the fall. A very desirable shrub.

B. Thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). This variety works in very nicely for low borders. Is much finer in habit of growth than the regular Thunbergi.

B. Thunbergi purpurea (Red Japanese Barberry). Very similar in habit of growth to the regular Barberry Thunbergi. The reddish bronze foliage supplies a need for this color in the low shrub borders. Must have full sunlight to develop its color. The berries are retained well into the winter. Very desirable.

TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. This is one of the new patented plants. Belongs in the Thunberg Barberry family. Is a compact, upright grower, making a hedge with very little trimming. So far as we know, has proven hardy. The foliage is quite similar to the Thunbergi. The fall coloring is fine, also produces an abundance of berries.

Calycanthus - Sweet Scented Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. A native shrub, 6 to 8 feet. The flowers, springing from the base of the leaf, are double and very fragrant, and of chocolate-red color. Foliage is quite large and glossy green. Wood also has a spicy odor.

Caragana

Caragana arborescens (Pea Tree). 8 to 10 feet. A large shrub or small tree. The flowers are pale yellow, pea-shaped, and are borne in great abundance in May. Good for massing, but should be kept somewhat in the background. It is slightly rusty in autumn. Very hardy.

Chionanthus - Fringe Tree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe Tree). 10 to 20 feet. In favorable locations this develops into treelike proportions. The contrast between its large, deep green, thick, leathery leaves and the loose, drooping bunches of white flowers, resembling silken fringe, is fine. Blossoms May or June.

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). 5 to 10 feet. A small shrub that blossoms very freely the latter part of summer. The flowers are white, very fragrant and borne in upright racemes. A desirable shrub.

Cornus - Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera lutea (Golden Twig Dogwood). A yellow-branched variety that is fine in contrast with the red-twigg varieties.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). 8 to 10 feet. A large growing shrub. The branches are covered early in the spring with yellow flowers, and in the fall with bright red berries resembling cherries.

C. Spaethi. 3 to 6 feet. A fine, rapid growing shrub with red bark; leaves have a broad margin of creamy yellow. One of the very best variegated-leaved shrubs.

C. sibirica (Siberian Dogwood). 8 to 10 feet. A hardy, free growing shrub; bark bright red in winter.

C. sanguinea elegantissima. 4 to 6 feet. Similar to Spaethi, except that the margins of the leaves are white instead of yellow.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). Has dark red bark; attractive in winter; blossom white followed by white berries.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). A compact grower, the white blossoms are produced freely in June and are followed by white berries. Bark and under side of leaves are gray.

Corylus - Hazel; Filbert

Corylus americana (Common Hazelnut). 4 to 8 feet. A native of most of the northern states. The nuts are smaller than the European Filberts, but are sweet and of good quality. Shrub rather coarse, very hardy.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster acutifolia. A very desirable shrub for hedge purposes. Foliage is rich, glossy green. Very hardy.

Cydonia - Quince

Cydonia japonica (Japan Quince). 3 to 5 feet. Foliage bright green and glossy. Bright scarlet-crimson flowers in early spring before the leaves are developed. Blossom buds not perfectly hardy in this latitude.



Spirea Arguta (See page 7)



Golden Elder (See page 7)

Deutzia

Deutzia crenata fl. pl., var. Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms large, double, white, back of petals tinged with pink. Vigorous grower. We consider it the best of the Deutzias. Not perfectly hardy in Wisconsin.

D. gracilis (Slender-Branched Deutzia). 2 to 3 feet. Of dwarf habit; very fine bloomer; succeeds well under glass.



Diervilla Rosea—Weigela



Tartarian Honeysuckle (See page 6)

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. Valuable for foundation planting. When cut as it should be, near the ground, each season, it attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, and furnishes an abundance of large, snowball-like blossoms for two months or more. Perfectly hardy. One of our most desirable shrubs.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 5 to 6 feet. A strong grower, producing large panicles of white flowers in August that change to a delicate pink and then green, lasting until winter. This shrub is most successful in rich soil with plenty of manure, and should be severely pruned each season, as the bloom is produced on the ends of the new wood. Very showy and effective.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. 6 to 8 feet. Same as the above, except that it is grown in standard or tree form.

Diervilla - Weigela

A valuable family, handsome in foliage as well as flowers. Are easily grown and adapted to a variety of soils. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, and are borne thickly in clusters along the stems.

Diervilla, Eva Rathke. 6 to 8 feet. A charming new Weigela with bright crimson flowers; a beautiful, distinct shade. Blooms all summer. Not quite as hardy as Rosea.

D. rosea (Rose Colored Weigela). 6 to 8 feet. The best known of the Weigelas. An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers in June.

D. nana variegata (Variegated-Leaved Weigela). 3 to 6 feet. Of dwarf habit; leaves are finely margined with creamy white; blossoms resemble Rosea. Not perfectly hardy.

Elaeagnus - Oleaster

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). 15 to 25 feet. A very large shrub or small tree; the leaves are narrow and silvery white in color; blossoms are small, yellow, and very fragrant; perfectly hardy.

Euonymus - Spindle Tree

Euonymus alatus (Cork-Barked Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. One of the most beautiful of shrubs in fall when foliage turns bright scarlet.

E. atropurpurea (Burning Bush; Wahoo). 6 to 10 feet. Tall growing, native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the winter.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. Natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping yellow and appear very early in the spring before the leaves. Bush hardy, but flower buds kill in severe winters.

Forsythia intermedia. One of the hardiest and most floriferous of the Forsythias. Blooms very early, before leaves appear.

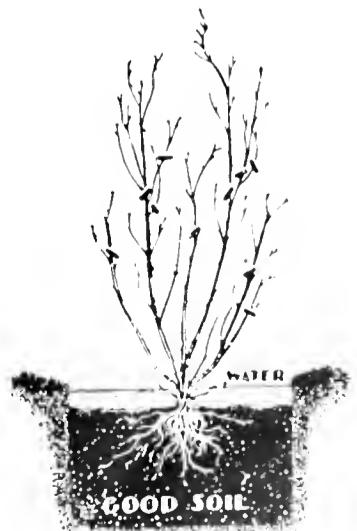
F. suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia.

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana (Common Witch Hazel). 6 to 7 feet. A native of the Atlantic states. Small, yellow flowers, which appear late in the fall.

How to Plant Shrubs

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half as illustrated. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.





Viburnum—High Bush Cranberry (See page 9)

Philadelphus - Syringa or Mock Orange

Are mostly large shrubs, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

Philadelphus, Bouquet Blanc. Of medium height, 5 to 6 feet. A nice compact bush. The flowers are double and come in close-set bunches, each one a small bouquet.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). 5 to 6 feet. One of the first to bloom. Pure white, highly scented flowers.

P. coronarius var. aureus (Golden-Leaved Syringa). A very pretty plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and is valuable for planting with purple-leaved shrubs.

P. grandiflora. 8 to 10 feet. The strongest grower and largest flower of the group; blooms in June; slightly fragrant.

P. Lemoinei erectus. A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the bush. Dwarf habit.

P. virginal. This is one of the newer introductions and is a decided acquisition. The blossom is large, semi-double, pure white, very fragrant. The bush is of medium growth.

Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A good dwarf shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet. Is especially desirable as it is one of the very few hardy shrubs that has bright yellow flowers.

Prunus - Flowering Plum

Prunus triloba (Double-Flowering Plum). 5 to 8 feet. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.

P., Minnesota (Purple-Leaf Plum). Not quite as strong a grower as the Newport. A valuable addition to our purple-leaved shrubs. Both this and the Newport must have full sunlight for best development.

P., Newport. This new red-leaved Plum originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The leaves are bright red and retain their color throughout the entire season. Valuable as single specimens and in landscape work.

Ligustrum - Privet

The Ligustrums are not only good hedge plants, but are one of the fine things for groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Sometimes in a very severe winter they will kill back a little, but soon recover.

Amur River (North). A fine shrub of upright growth. Its pure white flowers appear in June and are followed by bluish black seeds.

L. Regelianum. This is our favorite. The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. The plant is dense and compact, growing to 6 or 8 feet. Blooms in June and July, and has berries like preceding.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

The following sorts are of erect, upright growth; flowers are followed by small berries. (See Climbing Vines for other Honeysuckles).

Lonicera bella albida. One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles; a very profuse bloomer, and later completely covered with bright red berries.

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). 6 to 8 feet. A strong, upright growing shrub; blossoms are pink and make a fine contrast with the dark green foliage.

L. tatarica var. grandiflora. 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms large, red striped with white.

L. Morrowi. 4 to 5 feet. From Japan. Bush is a spreading grower; blossoms yellowish white, followed by berries. Desirable as a hedge plant.



Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora (See page 5)

Pyrus - Flowering Almond

Pyrus japonica fl. pl. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond). 2 to 4 feet. These are small shrubs that are covered early in the season before the leaves appear with small, double, roselike flowers. Makes a very nice shrub for grouping with other shrubs in the foundation or border planting. We have them in both white and pink.

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica (Common Buckthorn). 8 to 10 feet. A very useful hedge plant. Foliage dense and dark green. Has attractive white flowers in June and July.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). 3 to 6 feet. Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage is attractive; bush a slender grower; hardy.

Rhus - Sumac

Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). A native shrub that has fragrant foliage; desirable in mass planting. Colors fine in the fall.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

R. glabra (Common Sumac). 6 to 8 feet. In many sections so plentiful as to be considered a nuisance, yet can be used with good effect in landscape work. The brilliant colored foliage in autumn makes a fine contrast with a dark background.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree. Brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (See page 5)

continuous bloomer. Works in nicely in borders with Anthony Waterer.

S. Froebeli. Very much like Anthony Waterer except that it is a taller grower and the blossom is a lighter red.

S. trichocarpa (Korean Spirea). Blossoms about two weeks later than the Van Houttei. Is perfectly hardy and is a valuable addition to the shrub list. Blossoms are white and borne in large clusters similar to the Van Houttei.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). 6 to 8 feet. The largest growing species of this group; blossoms in June. Valuable for massing and also as background for other shrub planting.

S. opulifolia var. aurea. 6 to 8 feet. Very much like the former, except that the foliage is yellow in spring, changing to golden bronze in autumn.

S. latifolia (bethlehemensis). This is one of the very best of the midsummer blooming Spireas. Flowers in large feathery panicles of bright pink on gracefully arching branches.

R. typhina var. lacinata (Cut-Leaf Sumac). 4 to 5 feet. A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, turning to a rich red in autumn.

Ribes

Ribes alpinum (Mountain Currant). Of dwarf, compact habit, good for hedges. Flowers are yellow and fragrant. Does well in shade.

Robinia - Acacia; Moss Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose-Acacia). 4 to 6 feet. This medium sized shrub is a native of the mountains of Virginia. The pinnate leaves are light green; flowers pink, the shape of pea blossoms, and borne in loose clusters.

Sambucus - Elder

Large, rapid growing shrub that blooms in June; flowers white. They are grown chiefly for the foliage effect; require severe pruning to keep them in shape.

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder). 5 to 8 feet. A well known shrub, having large, flat bunches of white flowers in June and reddish purple berries in autumn. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). 6 to 8 feet. A handsome, large growing variety with golden yellow foliage, which holds its color all season. Should be planted where it can get full sunlight to be at its best.

S. pubens (Scarlet Berry). This is a splendid companion for the common Elder. Bush is a very strong grower. The large clusters of white blossoms are followed in early summer with showy red berries.

Spiraea - Meadow Sweet

These hardy shrubs are well adapted to various locations and soils; easily grown and profuse bloomers. The bloom period of the different sorts extends from May until September.

Spiraea arguta. 4 to 6 feet. Of dwarf, slender, graceful habit; foliage fine, light green; blossoms very early, last of April or first of May.

S. bumalda var. Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 feet. An improved variety of this type; dwarf, upright grower, covered from June or July until fall with large heads of dark crimson flowers. Darker than Bumalda. A valuable addition to the list.

S. Billardi. 4 to 6 feet. Medium sized, upright grower with spikes of rose colored flowers in July.

S. callosa alba (Dwarf White Spirea). 2 to 3 feet. Similar in habit and growth to Anthony Waterer. The blossoms, however, are pure white; a free and continuous bloomer.



Philadelphus, Virginal



Spiraea Van Houttei

Syringa - Lilac

This group is so well known that there is no need of extended description. To reach perfection, should have moist, rich soil. We would call special attention to the newer varieties, as great improvement has been made in them.

Syringa vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. Fine for backgrounds and tall hedges. Flowers bluish purple.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. Creamy white flowers.

S. japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). 12 to 18 feet. Flowers are yellowish white and are later than the regular Lilacs; very strong grower. Foliage heavy, glossy green.

S. rothomagensis. 8 to 10 feet. A good grower but more slender in habit than the regular Lilac. The reddish purple flowers are produced in abundance. A splendid variety.

S. villosa (Late Lilac). 6 to 8 feet. From Japan. The large branching panicles appear about two weeks after the other Lilacs, are borne well above the bush, and vary in color from light pink to lavender. The heavy, leathery, glossy dark green foliage (entirely different from other Lilacs) makes it valuable either in groups or as single specimens. Bush a strong, stocky grower.

Lilacs - Named Varieties

Varieties with (S) immediately following name are single flowering; (D) indicates double flowering.

Alphonse Lavallee. (D). Blue. Strong growing, shapely bush. Buds when opening are intense blue, when fully open develop into beautiful shade of lavender. A free bloomer.

Belle de Nancy. (D). Large panicles of dainty pink flowers with white center.

Chas. X. (S). Strong grower with reddish purple flowers.

Chas. Joly. (D). Blackish red flowers; one of the best dark colors.

Congo. Large, single; wine-red. Claimed to be the best of its color.

Hugo Koster. (S). Color deep lavender with tracings of pink. Florets large and of great substance; a fine variety.

SPIRAEA—Continued

Spiraea sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July.

S. Thunbergi. Of dwarf habit. The slender branches are covered early in the spring with small white flowers. The feathery foliage is bright green in color. Not perfectly hardy here.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 6 feet. Without question the finest variety in the collection. The branches droop gracefully and when covered with bloom the latter part of May, it is a beautiful sight. Makes a nice hedge to divide the lawn from the garden; foliage is beautiful at all seasons. Perfectly hardy. Is sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath.

Symporicarpos



Snowberry

These are especially valuable for planting in the shade and in undergrowth.

Symporicarpos racemosus (Snowberry). 3 to 4 ft. Flowers small, pink, in June or July; foliage dark green; berries large, white, and hang well into winter.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant; Coralberry). 3 to 4 ft. Similar to Snowberry, except berries are smaller and are red, in thick clusters all along the stem. Very ornamental. Often picked in the fall for winter bouquets.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

LILACS, NAMED VARIETIES—Continued

Michel Buchner. (D). Pale lilac, dwarf stocky grower.

Ludwig Spaeth. (S). Long panicles of large, individual flowers.

Color dark crimson-purple.

Mme. Lemoine. (D). Pure white; a free bloomer.

Mme. Casimer Perier. (D). White, very large and fragrant.

Marie LeGraye (S). Large panicles of pure white flowers.

Pres. Grevy. (D). A splendid blue sort. Large, individual flowers.

Virginite. (D). Very double; fine rose color.

Tamarix

There seems to have been considerable confusion as to varieties of the Tamarix. We have tried a number of varieties and have selected as the best one we have tried for our climate, the following variety.

Tamarix, Kashgar. Is a strong grower, has fine silvery foliage, resembling somewhat the finer of the Junipers. The delicate pink blossoms are in long spikes. The whole effect is very fine. The Tamarix should be cut back severely early in the spring.

Viburnum - Arrow-wood

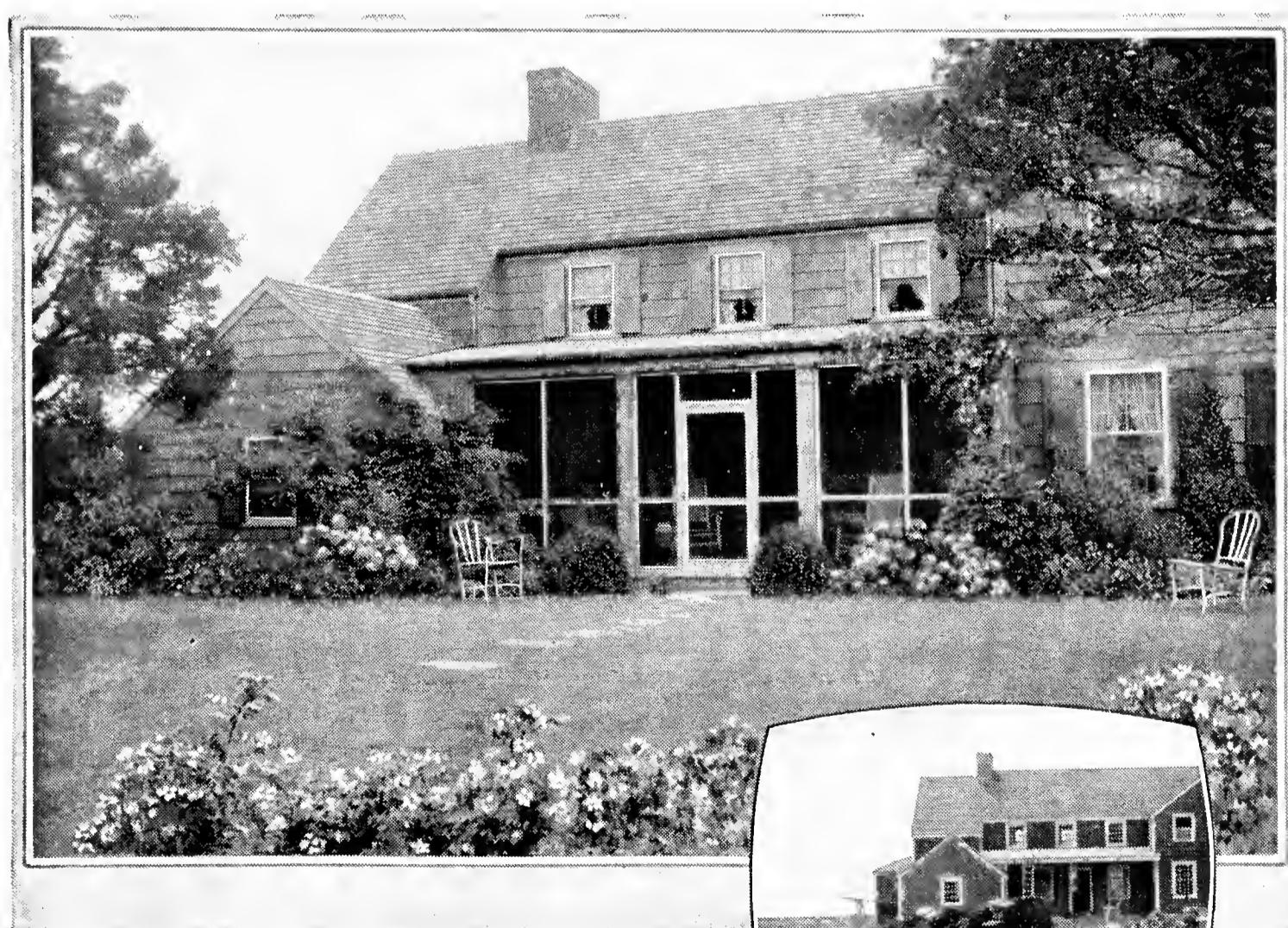
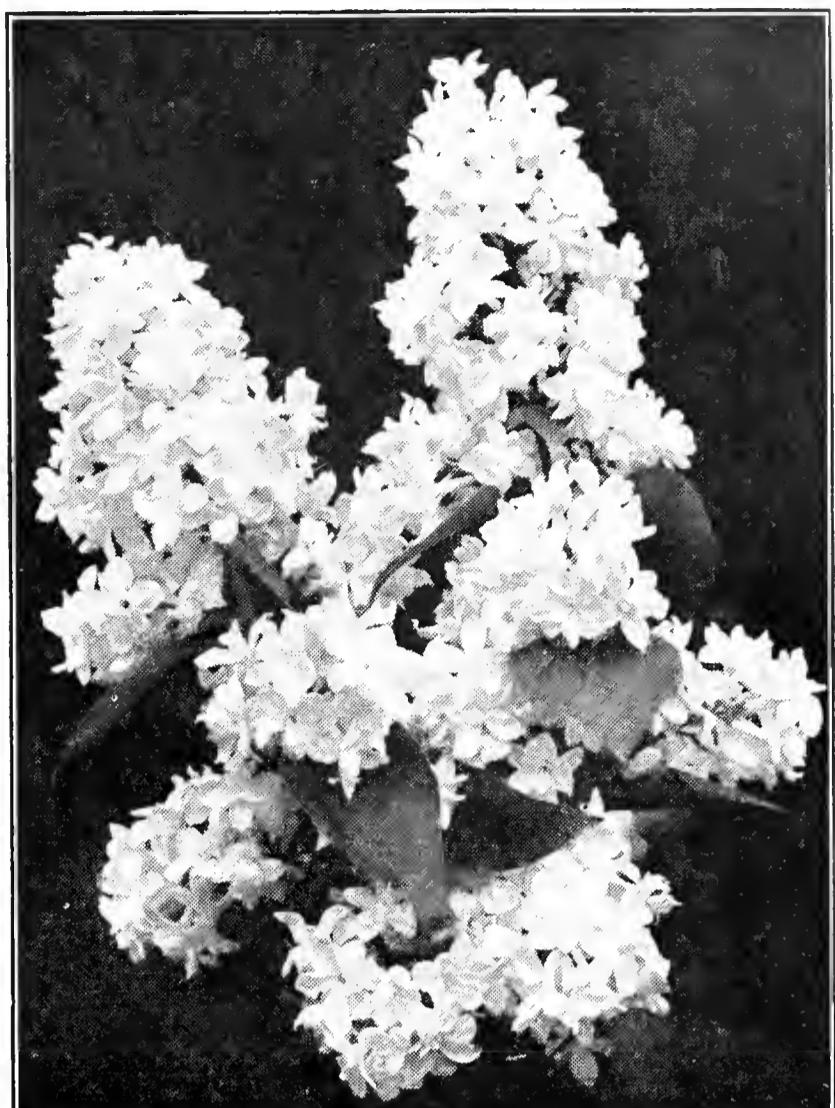
Viburnum, American High Bush Cranberry. 8 to 10 feet. This is a native variety that makes a strong, upright growth. The white clusters of blossoms are followed by bright red berries that hang on well into the winter; a fine shrub.

V. Carlesii. A new variety that is very well spoken of where it can be grown. The fragrant mauve-pink blossoms come in May. Its hardiness in Central and Northern Wisconsin is questioned.

V. dentatum. Has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June. Crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of the best shrubs for landscape planting.

V. lentago (Sheepberry). Grows 20 to 30 feet high, white flowers in cymes in May and June. Large oval, blue-black fruit in autumn.

Lilac, Mme. Lemoine



After Planting



Before Planting

V. lantana. 6 to 8 feet. Large growing shrub with soft, heavy leaves; large clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen; retains its foliage late.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 5 to 6 ft. Both ornamental and useful. Its late red berries, resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall. Resemble the Snowball in wood and foliage.

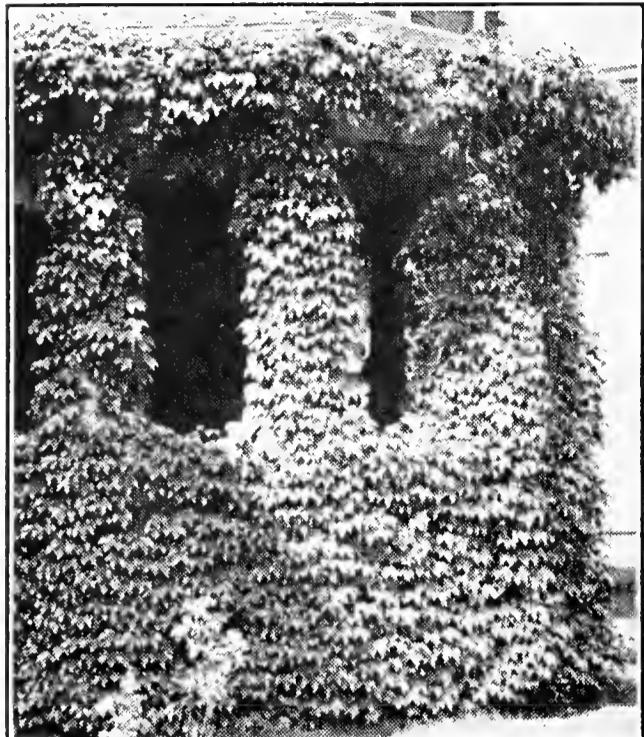
V. opulus var. **sterile** (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). 6 to 8 feet. A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball).

V. tomentosum (Japanese Snowball, Single). We have found the last two varieties not hardy in this latitude.



The Climbing Vines Are Indispensable for Covering Walls, Fences, Pergolas and Trellises



Boston Ivy



Silver Lace Vine



Clematis Jackmani

TO back up a foundation planting, to soften severe architectural lines, to ornament brick and masonry, to cover porches, fences and garages, to trail over arbors, pergolas and summer houses—these are some of the many useful purposes served by Climbing Vines.

Ampelopsis - Ivy

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper or American Ivy). Is perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in autumn.

A. *Engelmanni*. Shorter pointed and having finer foliage than *Quinquefolia*. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

A. *Veitchi* (Boston or Japan Ivy). From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in cold, dry climate.

Aristolochia

Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a good variety for archways or porches.

Celastrus

Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves. Produces yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

Clematis

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give winter protection in this section.

LARGE-FLOWERING SORTS

Clematis Jackmani. Flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple with a velvety appearance. Hardy. A free grower, and frequently blossoms from midsummer until frost.

C. *Henryi*. New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids. Of robust habit; not as free blooming as *C. Jackmani*. The flowers are white, large and very showy.

C., *Madame Edouard Andre*. Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red. Free and continuous bloomer.

SMALL-FLOWERING SORTS

C. coccinea. The small, bell-shaped flowers are scarlet. A pretty sort.

C. paniculata. From Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Small, white, fragrant flowers in September. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars and fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. Makes growth from 25 to 35 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each season.

C. virginiana (American White Clematis). A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of 20 feet, producing a profusion of flowers in August.

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

Lycium chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, covered with small, star-shaped, purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries, which remain on the vine until winter. Thrives everywhere.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

Lonicera Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November. Holds its leaves until January. Subject to winter injury in Wisconsin.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers. Very hardy.



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

Polygonum

Polygonum Auberti (Silver Lace Vine). A very rapid growing vine that is covered in late summer and fall with a mass of white, fleecy bloom. A very rapid grower, making a good showing the first season.

Tecoma - Trumpet Flower

Tecoma radicans (American Trumpet Flower). A very robust, rapid growing vine with large, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

Vinca - Periwinkle; Myrtle

Vinca minor (Trailing Myrtle). A low, creeping plant used largely in cemetery work and in covering the ground in shady places. Has evergreen, shining foliage and small, blue flowers.

Wisteria

Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). One of the most rapid growing of all the climbing plants. Grows from 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May or June and sometimes in autumn.

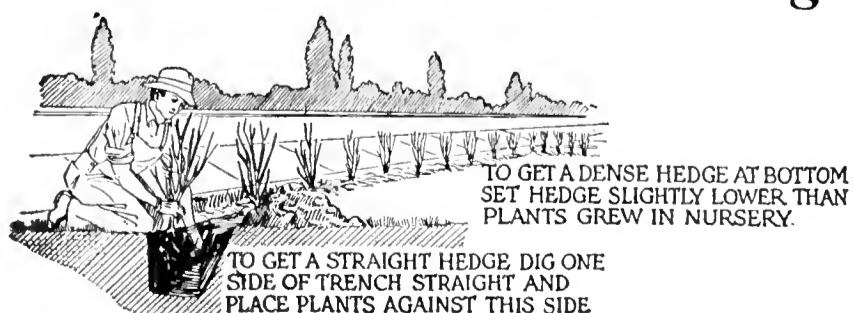
Hedges, Screens and Shelter Belts

For Ornamental Hedges. *Spiraea Van Houttei*, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Amur Privet* North, Thunberg's Barberry and *Lonicera Morrowi* are being used quite extensively and with excellent satisfaction. For an evergreen hedge there is nothing better than *Norway Spruce* and *Arbor-Vitae*.

For Screens. To cut off unsightly views, etc., such shrubs as Tatarian Honeysuckle, *Philadelphus grandiflora*, and Common Lilac work in very nicely. These will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet. Where a taller screen is desired, Laurel-Leaf Willow, Chinese Elm, Lombardy Poplar, and Evergreens may be used.

Shelter Belts. Spruces and Pines are the best for this purpose. Planted on the north and west side of buildings, they shut out the cold winter winds and make all more comfortable, to say nothing of the saving in fuel for the home and feed for the stock. By using medium sized trees for these belts, the expense is but little as compared to the benefit derived.

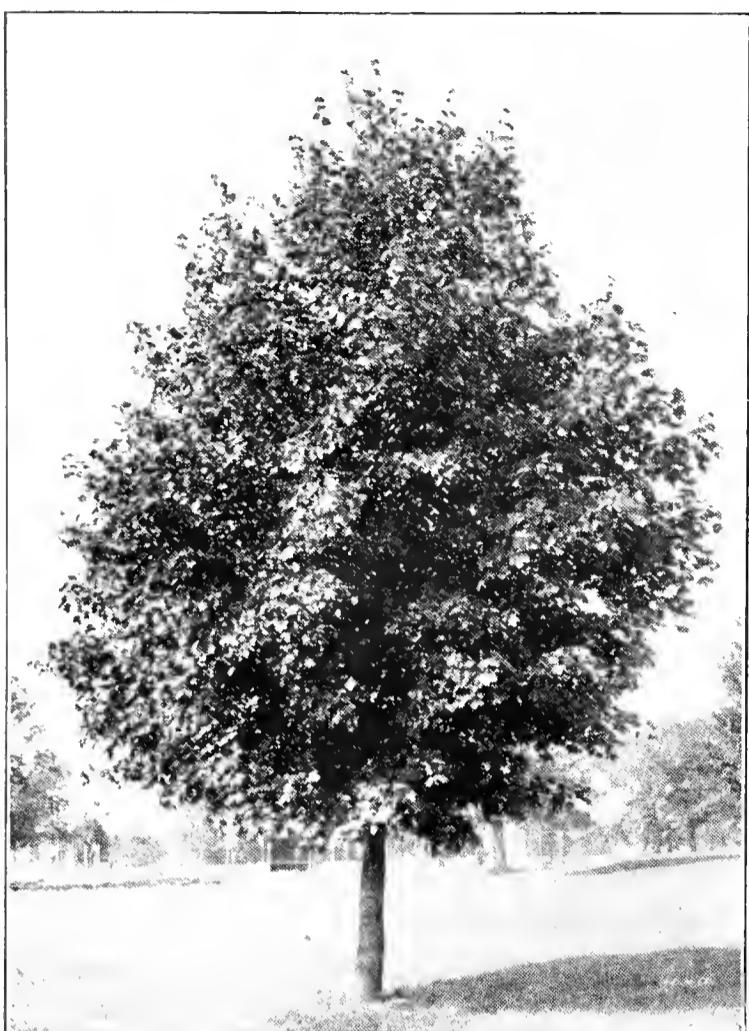
How to Plant a Neat Hedge



Tatarian Honeysuckle



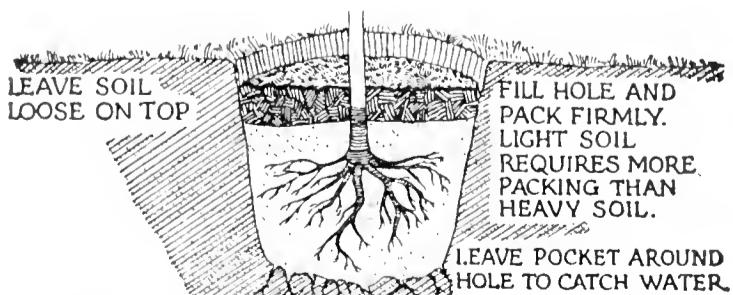
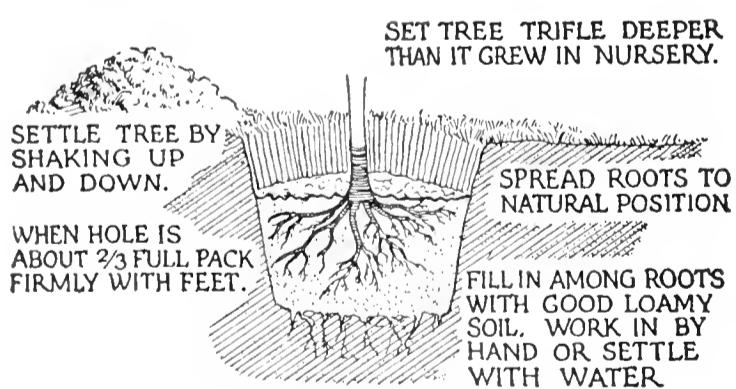
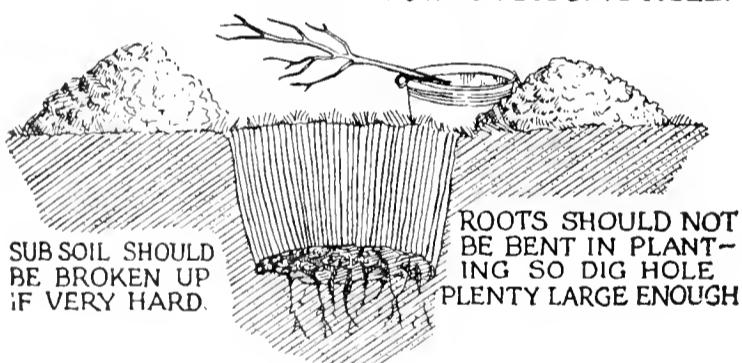
Amur Privet



Acer Saccharum—Sugar Maple

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.



IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.

Hardy Ornamental and Shade Trees

Their Stately Beauty Will Add Dignity and Comfort to Your Home

WHETHER in the city or suburbs or on the farm, the proper setting of a home is trees. Carefully selected ornamental trees to shade your house, lawn and garden, to mark the approach and to add that final touch of good taste and of dignity and worth that only trees can give. Following the names in this catalog you will find figures giving the approximate height of the tree at maturity, and on page 15 you will find a ready reference list of trees for special purposes.

The Coe, Converse and Edwards Company use great care in growing, digging, selecting and grading shade trees so that you will receive good specimens that you will be proud to have on your home grounds. Our Landscape Department will gladly help you in the selection.

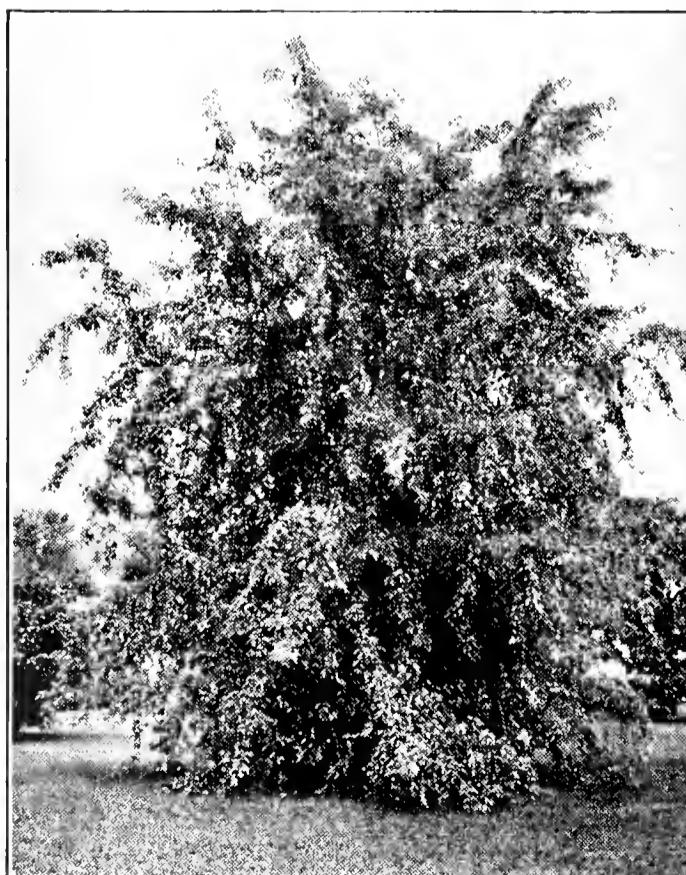
Acer - Maple

This group of trees is hardy, easily transplanted and comparatively free from disease. They are equally valuable for street or lawn planting. Wier's and Schwedler's make very fine lawn specimens. The North American species, especially, have very brilliant colored foliage in the fall.

Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 50 to 60 feet. Of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. Tree very hardy and easily transplanted. Valuable where quick shade is wanted.

A. negundo (Ash-Leaved Maple, Box Elder). 30 to 40 feet. A native tree, easily distinguished by its ash-like foliage of light green color. Well adapted to a great variety of soils and locations, is hardy, a very rapid grower, and therefore especially valuable where quick shade is desired.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 40 to 50 feet. The most popular of the Maple family for lawn or street planting; of fairly rapid growth, forms a well rounded head, with large, deep green foliage that holds its color until late autumn. Is very free from injurious insects.



Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple

A. Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple). 35 to 40 feet. This is a variety of the Silver-Leaved Maple, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as a cut-leaved birch. A very desirable tree.

A. ginnala (Siberian Maple). Of dwarf and compact habit, with medium or small leaves. Makes a very pretty small tree, or can be used as a large shrub; perfectly hardy. Brilliant crimson in autumn.

ACER - MAPLE—Continued

Acer platanoides Schwedleri (Purple-Leaved Norway Maple). 30 to 35 feet. One of the most beautiful trees we know. Foliage in spring is brilliant purple, later changing to a dark, rich green. Leaves on the new growth during the summer are bright purple, making the tree always beautiful. Similar in habit of growth to the Norway.

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). A native species of medium size and rounded head, produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant scarlet, which makes the tree very conspicuous and beautiful.

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). 50 to 60 feet. A well known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form. Its stately growth, fine foliage and form, with its brilliant autumn coloring, make it desirable as a shade and ornamental tree. Especially valuable for street planting.

Aesculus - Horse-chestnut

A valuable tree, having large spikes of flowers in May and June. Do best in a deep, rich soil, as on dry soil the leaves are liable to blight and drop early in the season.

Aesculus glabra (American Horse-chestnut or Buckeye). 50 to 60 feet. The fastest grower of this species. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow; blooms before others.

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa. 40 to 50 feet. A rapid growing tree that does well on poor soils and smoky city streets where other trees fail. The pinnate palmlike foliage is useful in producing tropical effects. We do not recommend this tree for the North.

Betula - Birch

The trees of this group are hardy, and succeed on light soils as well as in ordinary locations. Their light, airy foliage, graceful form and beautiful bark make them valuable for either landscape work or lawn specimens.

Betula alba (European White Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Quite erect when young. After four or five years' growth the branches begin to droop gracefully. Bark silvery white. Very effective when planted along lake shores or streams.

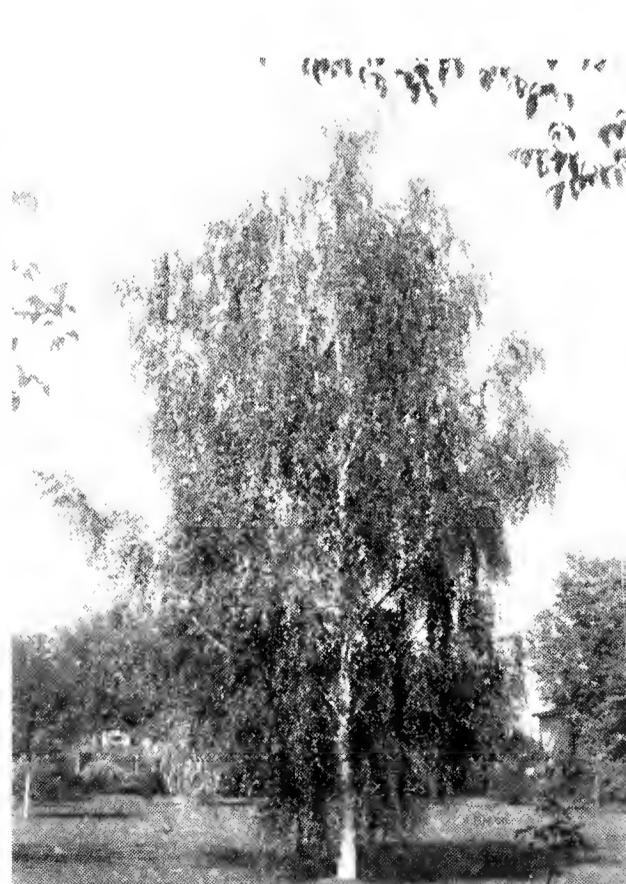
B. papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch). 40 to 50 feet. An American variety. A vigorous, upright grower, with white bark.

B. laciniata (Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Beyond question one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree.

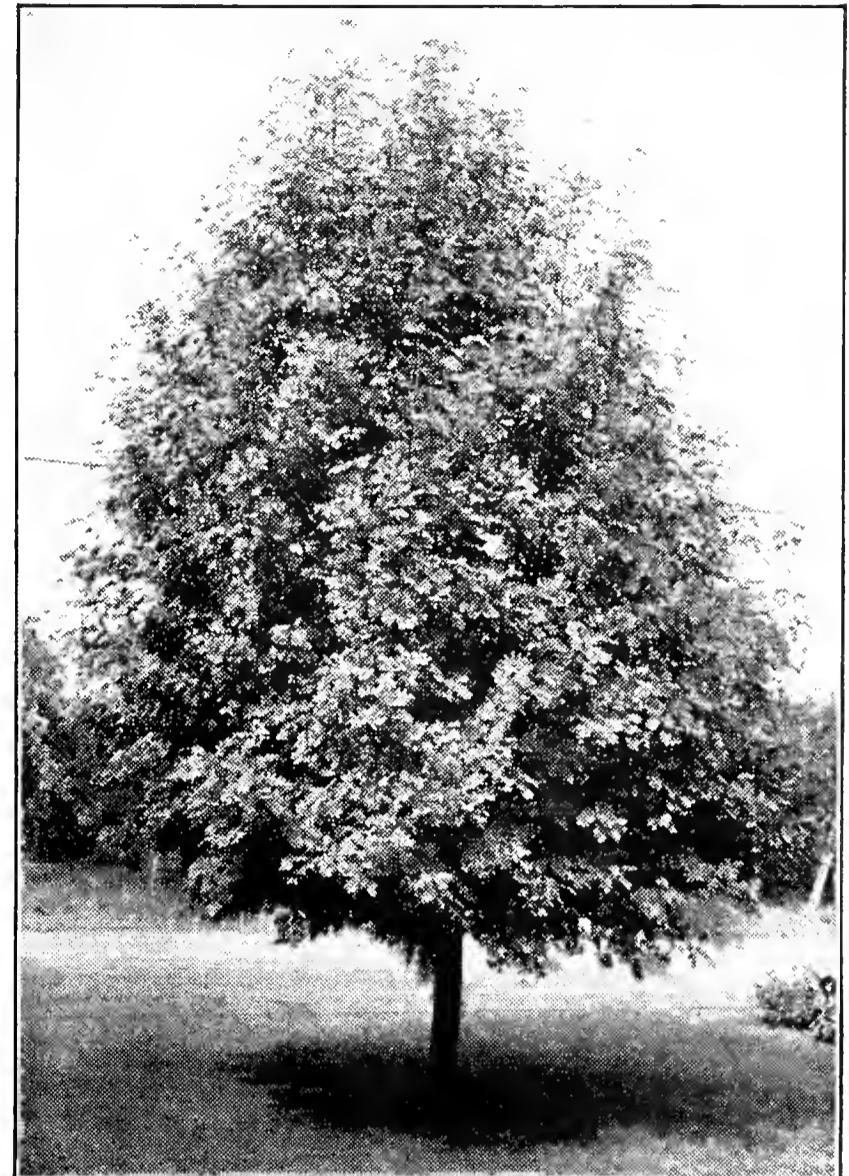
Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa (Hardy or Western Catalpa). 30 to 40 feet. A valuable, upright, rapid-growing tree. The flowers (which appear in June) are borne in large clusters, are creamy white, slightly mottled inside, and are followed by long, beanlike pods that remain on the tree during the winter. Leaves are very large, yellowish green.

C. bungei (Chinese Catalpa). A species from China; of dwarf habit, growing only 3 to 4 feet high. When grafted on stems 7 to 8 feet high it forms a very effective umbrella-shaped tree. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.



Weeping Birch



Sorbus—Mountain Ash (See page 16)

Celtis - Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). 30 to 35 feet. A fair sized native tree, of irregular growth, with elm-like leaves and rough bark.

Crataegus - Thorn

These are classed as small trees or large shrubs. They are hardy and do well in any dry soil. Are not as easy to transplant and make grow as we could wish.

Crataegus coccinea (American White Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. A fine native variety; single, white flowers early in the season, scarlet fruit in the fall. The earliest to bloom.

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). Nice shaped, round-headed tree. Fruit bright red and hangs on tree well into the winter. Foliage colors beautifully in fall.

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. Very pretty dwarf tree with wide-extended branches, giving it a flat top effect. Flowers white tinged with red; fruit scarlet, hangs on well.

C., Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. Flowers double, deep crimson-scarlet. Very attractive as single specimens.

Pay us a visit when you are in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson. Drive out to our nurseries and see this stock in all stages of growth. You will find your visit interesting and well worth while.



Fagus - Beech

The Beeches are hardy and thrive best in a deep, rich clay soil. The glossy foliage and gray bark form a fine contrast. Best success will be obtained by planting small specimens and pruning severely at time of transplanting.

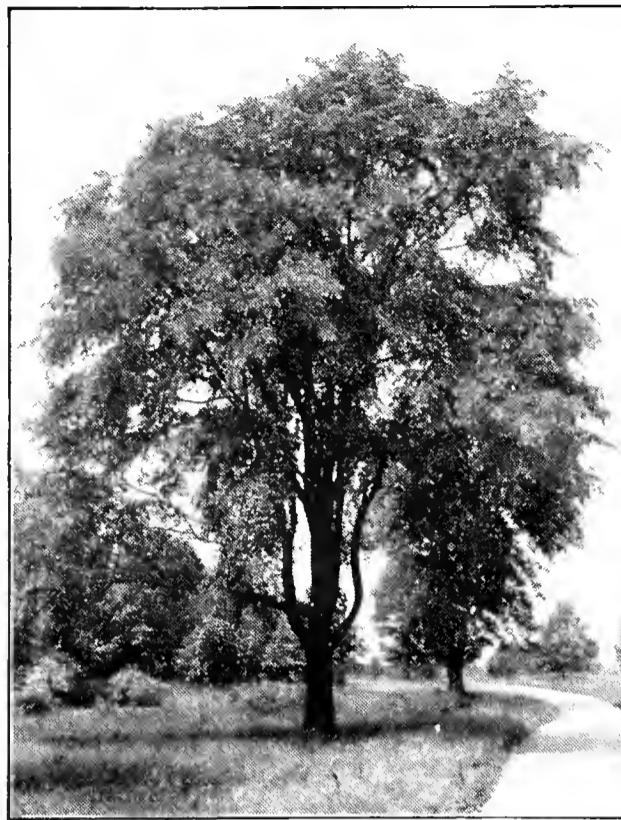
Fagus americana (American Beech). 40 to 50 feet. One of our finest native trees.

F. sylvatica Riversi (Rivers' Purple-leaf Beech). 30 to 40 feet. The finest of all purple-leaf trees, as the foliage has fine coloring throughout the entire season. The habit of growth is compact and symmetrical.

Fraxinus - Ash

Fraxinus americana (American White Ash). 50 to 60 feet. Probably the best of the Ash family. Valuable for timber or shade. Should have plenty of room to develop.

F. lanceolata (Green Ash). 50 to 60 feet. A medium sized tree with slender spreading branches forming a round shapely head.



American Elm (See page 17)

Gleditsia - Honey Locust

Gleditsia triacanthos (Honey Locust). 40 to 50 feet. A large, vigorous growing native tree, with long thorns and delicate foliage. In many sections is used for hedges.

G. Honey Locust. A variety of the above that has practically no thorns.

Morus - Mulberry

Morus tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Is largely planted for screens and windbreaks; also used for shade in hen yards. The fruit, which is rather small, is greatly appreciated by the birds and fowls.

M. tatarica pendula (Weeping Mulberry). One of the most graceful weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut. Is grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high.

Platanus - Sycamore

As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. The foliage is heavy, and not subject to the ravages of insects.

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane; Buttonwood). 40 to 50 feet. A large, rapid growing tree that is suitable for street or avenue planting.

Populus - Poplar

The Poplars are quick growing, upright trees with many admirable features. All are useful in landscape work; the Bolleana and Carolina Poplars where quick shade is desired and the beautiful Lombardy Poplar on account of its tall pyramidal form which makes it ideal for windbreaks, for accent and for formal effects.

Populus Bolleana. The compact, upright habit of growth combined with silvery foliage make this a very desirable addition to our ornamental trees.

P. Eugenii (Carolina Poplar). 40 to 50 feet. We think this leads as a rapid growing tree. Needs some pruning back for a few years after planting; rarely produces suckers; also good for screens and shelter belts. Foliage large, glossy green.



American White Ash

The well planted home grounds have trees on all sides of the property. The street and lawn trees frame the house and add wonderfully to its attractiveness and value. Flowering trees are used in the tall shrubbery border, and fruit trees in the rear yard also add beauty and give grateful shade while supplying the table with the finest of fruit — that grown at home.

POPULUS—Continued

Populus nigra italicica (Lombardy Poplar). A well known, upright, rapid growing tree that fills in well in some landscape work. Foliage is a bright, light green, lighter on under side.

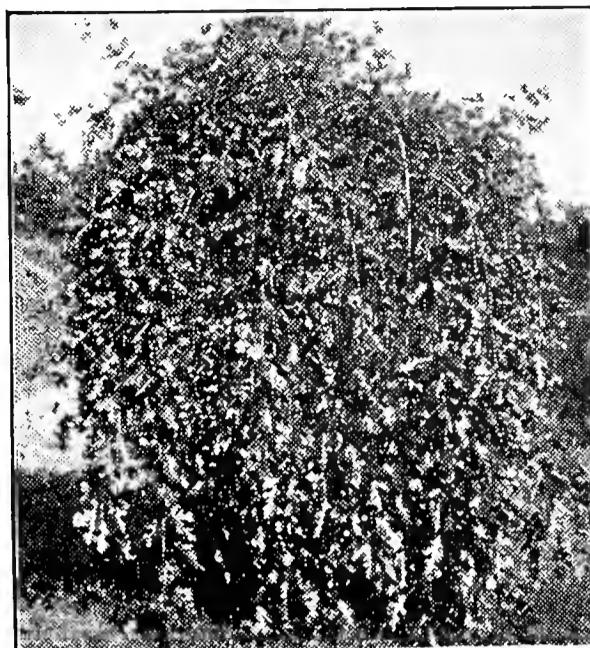
P. Simoni. A very rapid growing tree but does not attain very large size. The attractive foliage is large and dark green. Tree pyramidal in shape.

Pyrus - Crab

Pyrus angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab). 20 feet. About the middle of May the trees are covered with beautiful, double, pink, sweet scented flowers, that at a distance look like small roses. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best.

P., Dolgo Crab. In this variety we have a rare combination. A tree that is an ornament to any lawn or yard and one that produces a fruit unexcelled for jelly. The white blossoms are followed by an abundance of small bright red fruit. You will make no mistake in planting this.

P., Hopa. The rose-crimson blossoms are followed by small bright red fruit making a very attractive ornamental tree. The leaves on the new growth have a reddish tint.



Weeping Mulberry

Quercus - Oak

Quercus alba (White Oak). Rather a slow grower at first. Is, however, one of our very best native trees. Should be planted on good rich soil.

Q. macrocarpa (Burr Oak). 30 to 40 feet. A native western tree of medium size. Its striking characteristics are the mossy cup that holds the acorn, the corky bark on the branches, and the large, heavy, dark green leaves.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 40 to 50 feet. The branches droop with age. Foliage deep green, and finely divided. One of the best for street planting.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 60 feet. An American variety of large size and rapid growth. Foliage purplish red in autumn.

Salisburia - Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree). A medium sized tree from Japan. The foliage is thick and clean cut, resembling the leaves of the Maidenhair fern. Rare and desirable.

Some of the Best Trees for Special Purposes

For Lining Driveways or Walks and for Windbreaks

Lombardy Poplar

Trees with Cut Foliage

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch
Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple
Green Ash
European Mountain Ash

Trees with Colored Foliage

Schwedler's Maple
Bolleana Poplar
Purple-Leaved Beech
Prunus, Newport (See Shrubs).

Weeping Trees

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch
Willow, Niobe
Weeping Mulberry
Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Trees with Highly Colored Fruit or Berries

American Mountain Ash
European Mountain Ash
Dolgo Crab

For Road, Street and Avenue Planting

American Elm
Silver Maple
Box Elder
Horse-chestnut
American Linden
Sugar Maple
Norway Maple
Carolina Poplar
Catalpa Speciosa
Oriental Plane

Trees with Conspicuous Flowers

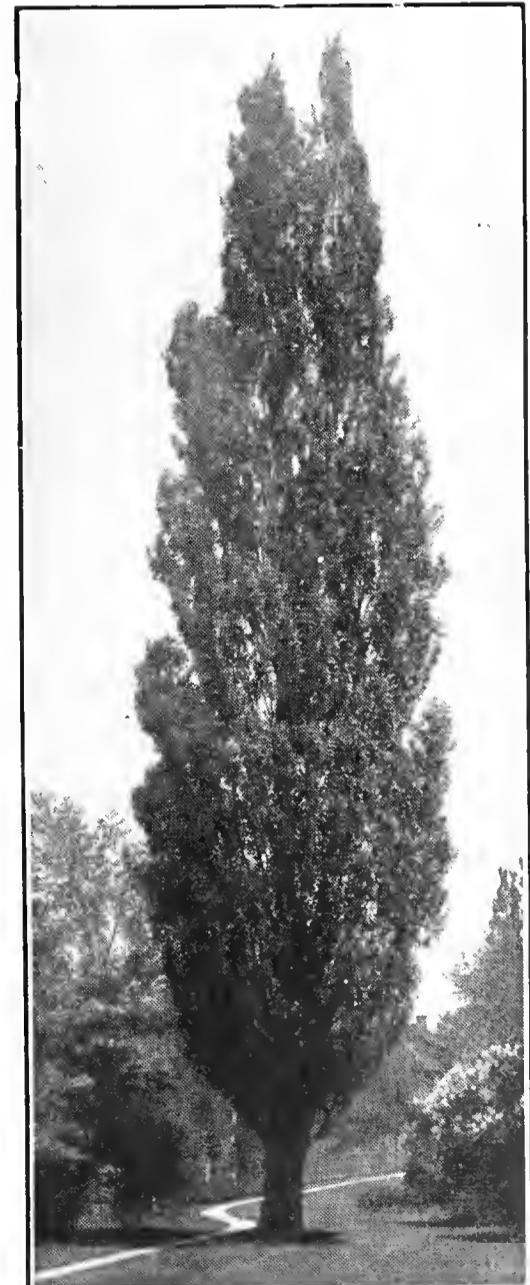
Horse-chestnut
American White Thorn
Bechtel's Crab
Hopa Crab
Catalpa Speciosa
Cockspur Thorn
Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn

Trees for Moist Places

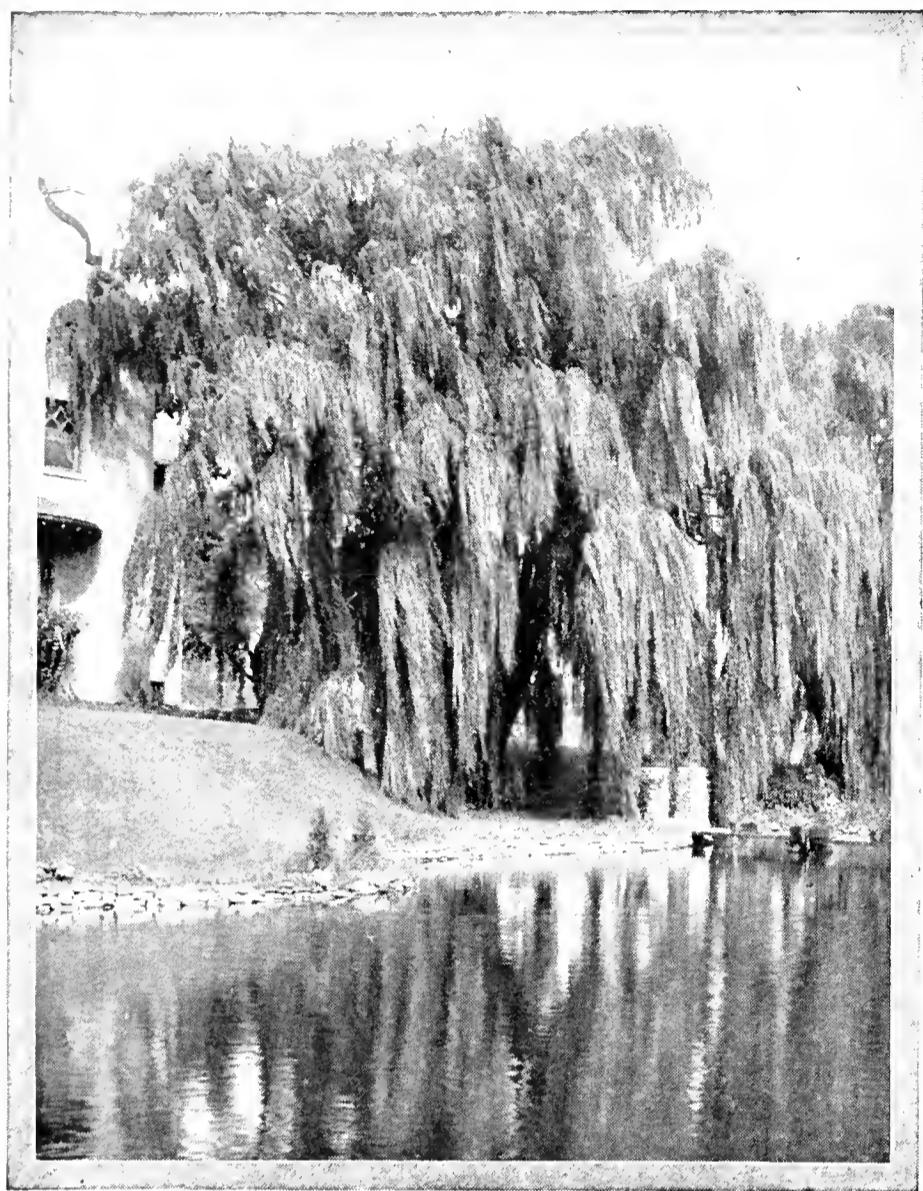
American Elm Poplars
American Linden Ash
Catalpa Willows

Trees for Dry Knolls and Poor Soil

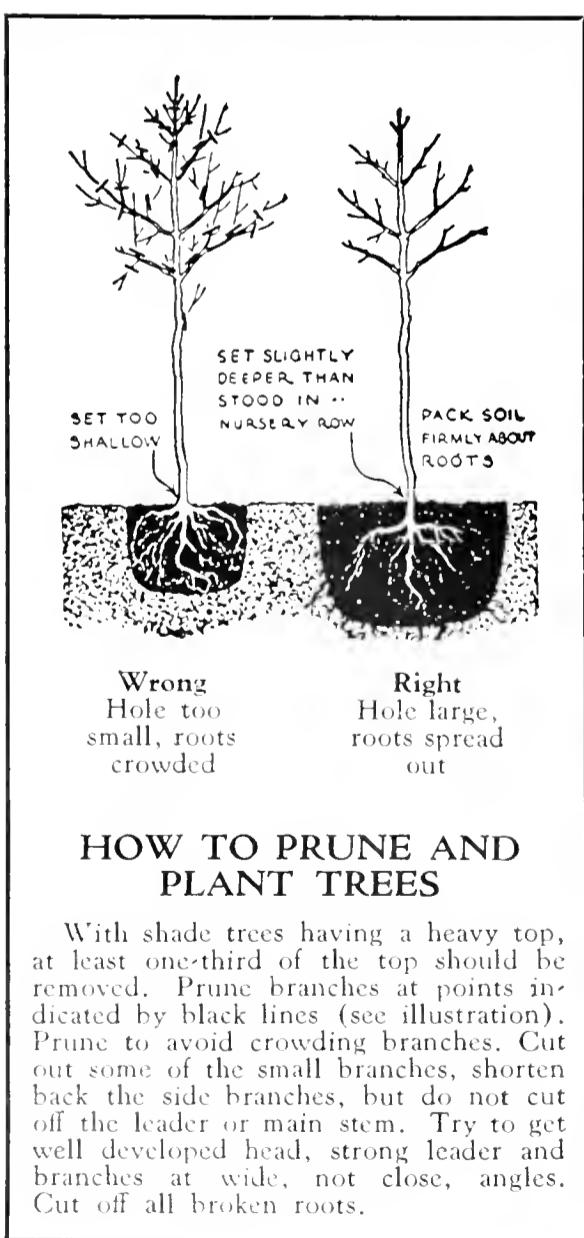
Silver-Leaf Maple Box Elder
Poplars Chinese Elm



Lombardy Poplar

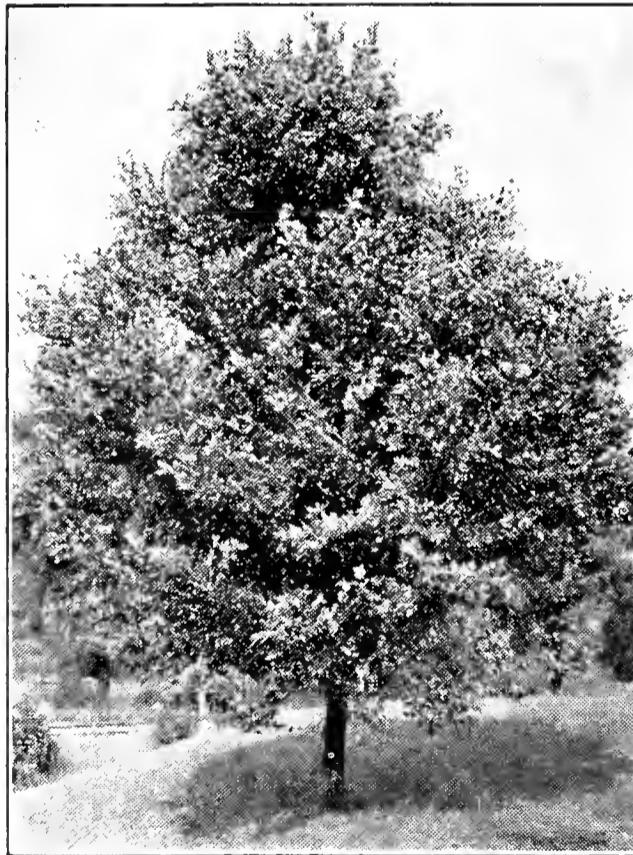


Weeping Willow



HOW TO PRUNE AND PLANT TREES

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune branches at points indicated by black lines (see illustration). Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close, angles. Cut off all broken roots.



Chinese Elm

The COE, CONVERSE AND EDWARDS COMPANY offer you "Service that Satisfies." You will enjoy doing business with our courteous, well trained representatives. We also invite you to make use of our Landscape Department. It exists to help serve our customers' planting problems. Avail yourself of this service and make sure of satisfying plantings.

Salix - Willow

Salix laurifolia. 20 to 25 feet. A rapid growing tree that deserves a larger place in our landscape work than it receives. Its dark, glossy foliage makes a fine background for shrubbery; also valuable for screens, as it bears shearing well. Bark bright green; is very showy in winter. Easily transplanted and thrives in a variety of soils.

- S. *discolor* (Pussy Willow). More of a shrub than a tree. Desirable on account of the catkins that appear early in the spring before it leaves out.
- S. *dolorosa* (Wisconsin Willow). The best weeping Willow. A very graceful, rapid growing tree that will stand more cold than any of the others.
- S. *niobe*. A fine weeping variety; bark golden yellow; very desirable; hardy.
- S. *vitellina* (Golden Willow). Very effective in winter seasons when planted in groups, on account of its yellow bark. Should be severely trimmed each season to produce plenty of new growth.

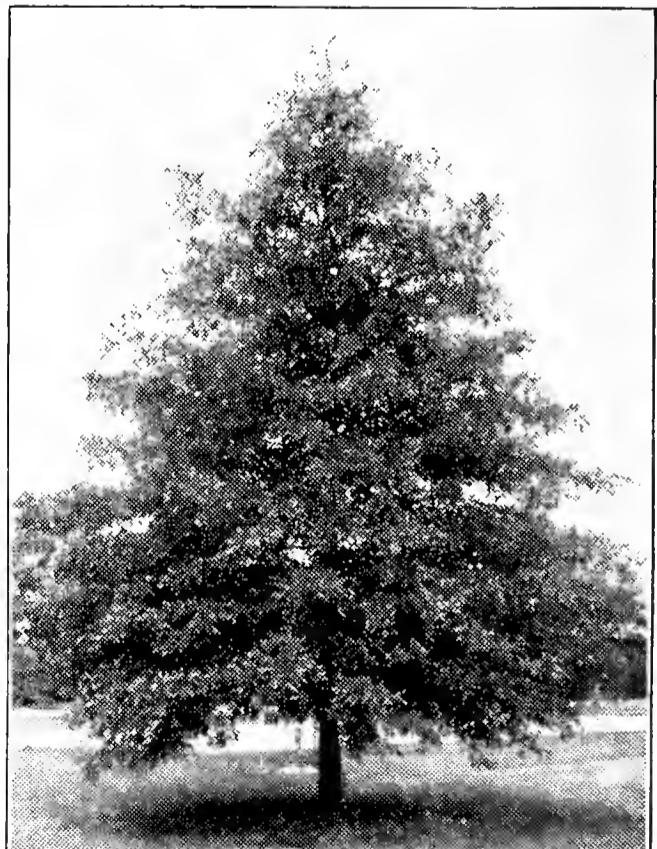
Sorbus - Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Of upright, stocky growth, covered from midsummer until winter with clusters of orange colored berries.

- S. *aucuparia quercifolia* (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash). Of the same habit of growth as above. The leaves are deeply lobed, resembling the Oak.

Tilia - Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden or Basswood). 50 to 60 feet. One of the best large sized, rapid growing trees. Suitable for either street or lawn planting. Should be given plenty of room to develop. Foliage large; flowers borne in large clusters, are very fragrant.



Pin Oak

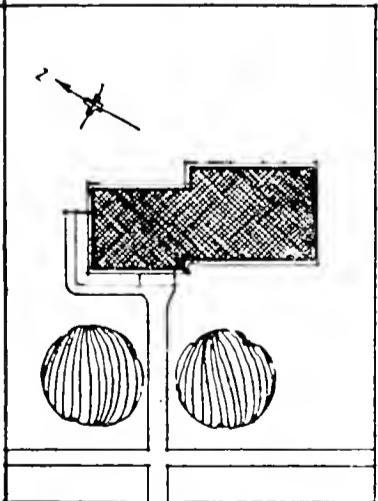


Norway Maple (See page 12)

SELECTION AND PLANTING OF TREES

The descriptions in this catalog and the list on page 15 will help you select the proper trees for your purpose and your soil. In choosing trees for the home grounds, study the house and the effect you want to produce. If the house appears tall or seems to stick up too much in the air, plant trees that will tower and spread over it, or trees that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it appear lower in contrast. If it is a low house it can be made to hug the ground or to appear higher by a judicious selection of trees.

The diagram below gives an example of the right and wrong way of setting shade trees.



Ulmus - Elm

Ulmus americana (American White Elm). 50 to 60 feet. In our estimation has no superior for street planting or large lawns. Of large size, rapid growth, and wide-spread branches, that droop gracefully with age. With the rest of this genus, it prefers a low, damp location, but will do well in any ordinary soil. Should have plenty of room to develop.

Moline Elm. A type of the American Elm that was found near Moline, Illinois. The tree is a very strong, compact, upright grower. Leaves are exceptionally large and form a dense shade. This is propagated by budding or grafting.

U. pumila (Chinese Elm). This variety is being planted largely in some of our western states. The claims made for it are that it is hardy, healthy and a very rapid grower, rivaling the Poplar in that respect.

Vase Elm. Another type of the American Elm with broad top, tapering down in vase shape. This is also grown from buds or grafts.

Nut Trees

Black Walnut. 40 to 50 feet. The tree is of large size, good form and foliage; a valuable timber tree; nut is round and of good quality.

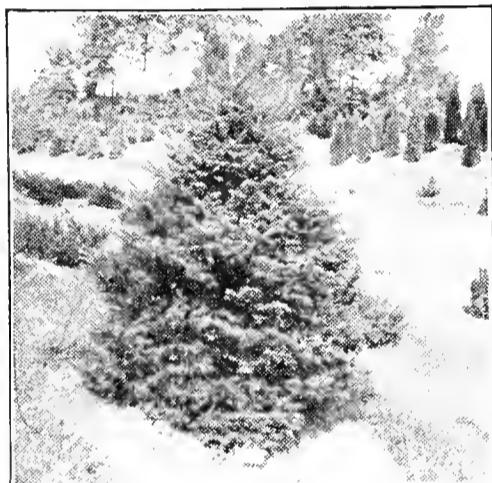
Butternut or White Walnut. 20 to 40 feet. A native tree of spreading habit that produces a rough, longish nut, the kernel of which is sweet, oily and rich.



Schwedler's Maple (See page 13)



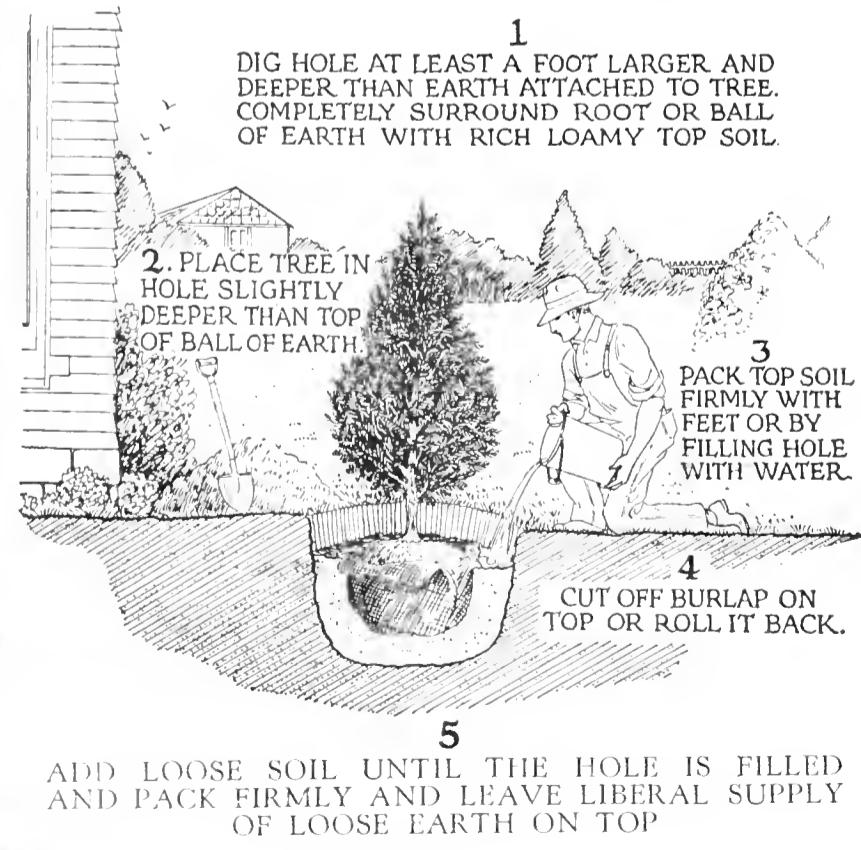
The Friendly EVERGREENS



Douglas
Fir

THE development and introduction of the improved varieties of Evergreens has gone a long way towards solving the question of home planting. Evergreens can be freely used in foundation plantings, to mark and accent entrances, for formal effects or for borders and shelter screens. Nothing is better for foundation planting than an assortment of Junipers, Taxus, etc. They give fine coloring all the year, supplying the needed touch of green to set off the winter's landscape. Spruces, Pines and Firs make the very best windbreaks and shelter belts; Arbor-Vitaes being good for hedges and screens. Our Evergreens are transplanted several times, insuring a good root system. They are dug with a solid ball of dirt and handled in a manner to give our customers satisfactory results. We invite you to come and see these Evergreens and let us make suggestions as to the combinations that will give you satisfactory results.

How to Properly Plant Evergreens

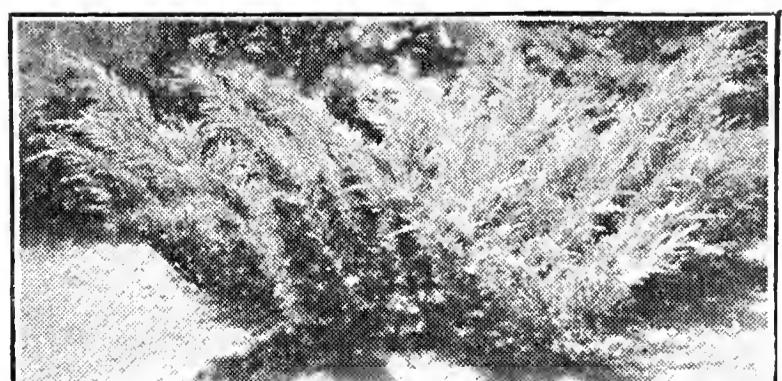


Abies - Fir

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A rapid growing native tree with dark green foliage. Handsome while young, becomes somewhat straggling in appearance when it reaches full size.

A. *concolor*. A native of the Rocky Mountains. Needles medium to long and vary in color from dark green to bluish shade. A desirable tree.

A. *Douglasii* (Douglas Fir). A Colorado species of rapid growth. Makes a large symmetrical tree. Foliage bluish green.



Sabina
Juniper



Scotch Pine

J. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Broad, spreading, irregular habit, usually as broad as it is high. Grayish green color.

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). One of the oldest forms of dwarf Juniper; a native of the Mountains of Europe. Of upright, spreading habit, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. Foliage dark green.

J. squamata Meyeri. A very attractive variety of somewhat irregular habit of growth. The general color effect is bright blue. Works in nicely in rock garden pools, or mass planting.

J. Sargent's (Chinensis Sargenti). Foliage bright green early in the season, taking on a bluish cast later. A rapid spreading grower; it rarely attains a height of more than 8 to 10 inches.

J. scopulorum (Silver Juniper). We consider this the best of the light blue Junipers. Of upright growth. Foliage so far has stood up well under both hot and cold.

J. Swedish (Suecica). A very compact, upright tree resembling somewhat the Irish Juniper. In unfavorable seasons, sometimes burns in winter, but soon recovers.

Juniperus, Andorra (Depressa plumosa). Color in summer is a grayish green changing in autumn and winter to a purplish color. Is a low, spreading grower; some specimens do not attain a height of more than 6 to 8 inches while others grow as high as 16 to 18 inches.

J. aurea (Golden Juniper). New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter.



Dundee Juniper

J. Spiny Greek (Excelsa stricta). Dwarf, dense, cone-shaped. Has a peculiar bluish green foliage. Useful in foundation planting. Slow growing.

J. tamariscifolia. Of low, trailing habit, foliage bright glaucous green, very dense. Good for banks and rock work.

J. chinensis (Pyramidal Blue). A fast growing pyramidal tree that requires some trimming when small. Can also be trained into broader specimens if desired.

J. Dundee. A very desirable evergreen of the upright pyramidal type. Foliage bluish gray during the summer changing to a plum color in fall and winter. Does not have the reddish bronze color of the Red Cedar. Has been perfectly hardy here. You will make no mistake in including this in your planting.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal habit; bright rich green foliage.

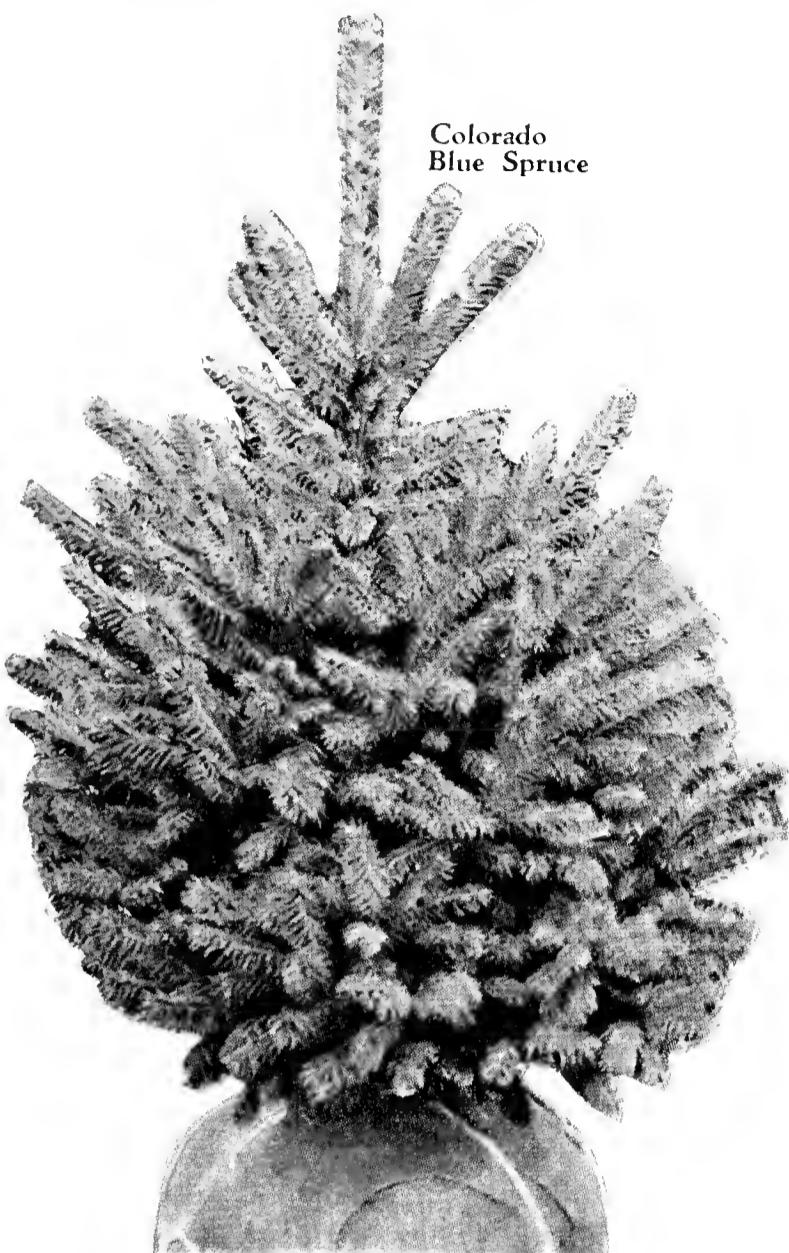
J. virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). A blue form of the above. Holds bluish color throughout the season.

J. virginiana Cannarti. A very desirable variety of compact, upright growth. Color of foliage is a rich green. Makes an excellent pyramidal tree with very little pruning. 15 to 20 feet in height.

J. virginiana elegantissima (Gold-Tipped Cedar). The new growth in the spring is a rich cream color. As the season advances it changes to old gold. A very attractive tree, rather spreading in habit while young.



Black Hills Spruce



Picea - Spruce

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). 40 to 50 feet. A lofty, elegant tree of rapid growth and pyramidal habit. After the tree is 20 to 25 feet high the branchlets droop very gracefully. Probably the most extensively planted of any evergreen in this country; thrives in any well drained soil. Valuable for windbreaks, screens and hedges.

P. Black Hills (Canadensis albertiana). Of compact, symmetrical growth. We think it can be truly called a native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Very hardy. Foliage varies in color from green to quite a decided blue. We consider it the best variety in its class.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). 25 to 30 feet. A rare and elegant tree, with foliage of rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. The trees we offer are of the genuine blue color. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

P. Koster. This is a grafted variety of selected Blue Spruce. Our Kosters are of a uniform color.

Pinus - Pine

Pinus austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, sturdy grower; foliage long, dark green.

P. strobus (White Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, rapid growing tree, with light, silvery green foliage. The best and most ornamental of our native Pines.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 30 to 35 ft. A very noble and rapid grower; tree has strong, erect shoots and glossy green foliage.

P. montana mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Of compact, spreading growth. Is more of a bush than tree; valuable in landscape work where a low, broad evergreen is needed. Very hardy.

How to Select and Arrange Evergreens

Although each class of evergreens differs from all others, they may be divided into groups according to their general habits of growth. In foundation planting it is well to choose those varieties that do not eventually become too large and have to be removed. Tall upright growers at the corners and on each side of the entrance with low growing kinds in front and between, make a pleasing arrangement.

Group 1. Includes such varieties as Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks and some of the Pines. Good for specimens on lawns, massing in groups and for screen planting.

Group 2. Takes in Red Cedar, the upright Junipers and American Arbor-Vitae. Use for background of foundation plantings, corners and entrances. Junipers and Arbor-Vitae also used for screens and for massing and formal groups.

Group 3. The pyramidal types for foundation planting and formal effects. Arbor-Vitae pyramidalis is a good example of this group.

Group 4. Dwarf growers such as Mugho Pine and Globe Arbor-Vitae. Useful in foundation planting and in formal gardens.

Group 5. The half-erect growing plants such as Pfitzer Juniper and Savin Juniper. Good for foundation planting and to give variety where dwarf evergreens are needed.

Group 6. The trailing evergreens such as Juniperus tamariscifolia. Good for banks and rock work, for edges and wherever a carpet of evergreen foliage is needed.



Group 1



Group 3



Group 4

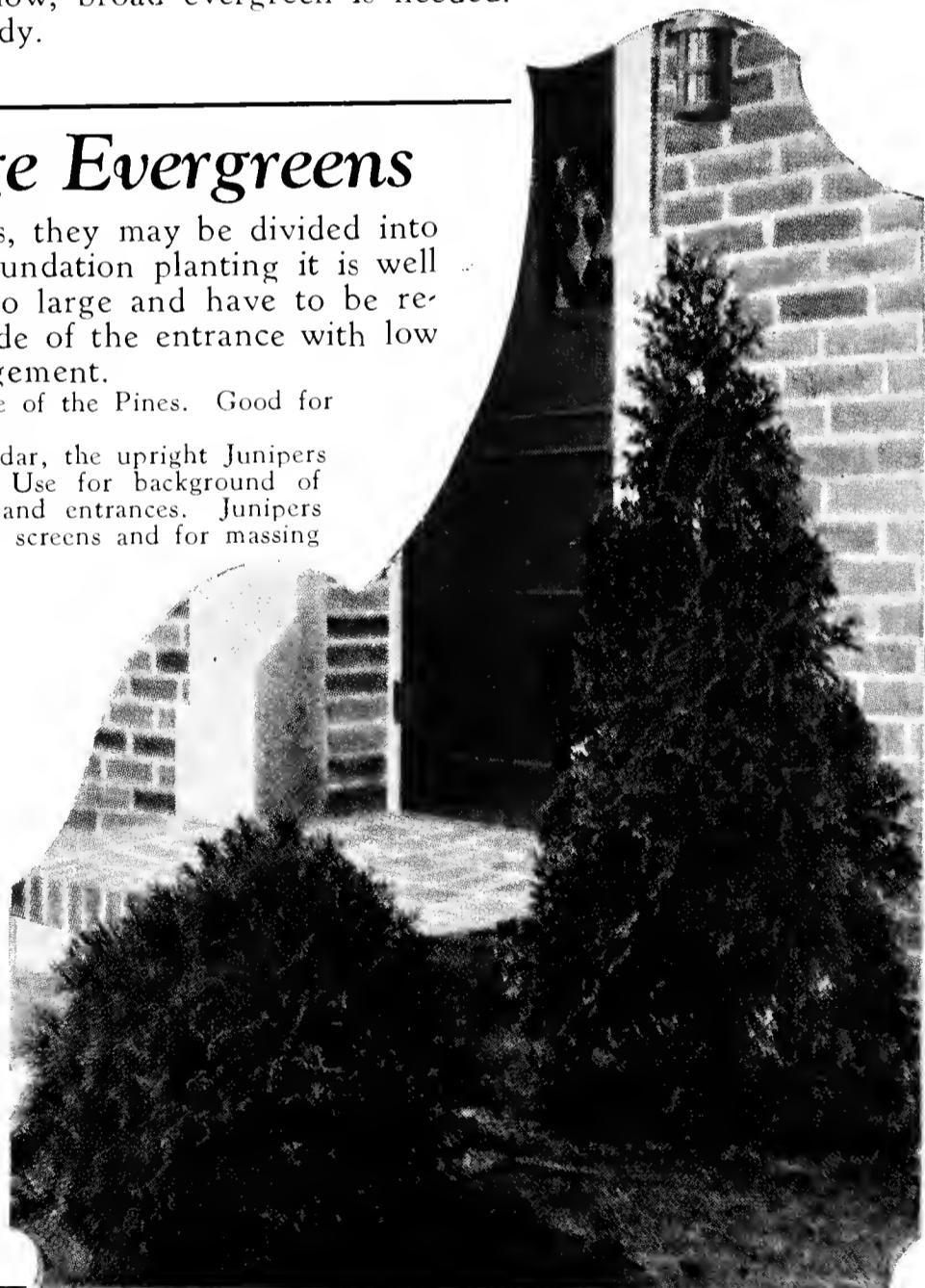


Group 5



Group 2

Group 6



Siberian Arbor-Vitae

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae



1 Silver Cedar
2 Juniper Glauca

3 Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae
4 Globe Arbor-Vitae

5 Mugho Pine
6 Chinese Juniper

7 Juniper Tamariscifolia
8 Meyer Juniper
9 Pfitzer Juniper

Yews - *Taxus*

The Japanese Yews were introduced into this country from Japan about 75 years ago. They have been used in the eastern states and are now becoming very popular here in our section of the country. They are well adapted for use in rather shady places where other shrubbery is not successful. The glossy, waxy green foliage taken with the red berries makes a very effective combination.

***Taxus cuspidata capitata*.** Is of upright growth of moderate, bushy habit; foliage quite dense.

***T. cuspidata*.** Of somewhat irregular spreading growth. Makes a very fine bushy plant.

***T. cuspidata nana*.** Is listed by some as *Brevifolia*. Is a dwarf, compact grower. Where a plant of this kind is wanted, it is very desirable. There are several other forms of the *Taxus*, for the present, however, we believe the *Cuspidata capitata* and *Cuspidata* are the most desirable.

Thuya - *Arbor-Vitae*

***Thuya occidentalis* (American Arbor-Vitae).** 10 to 20 feet. The finest evergreen for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense. Is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts

of the grounds, or any other like purpose. May be trained in any form desired, as no evergreen bears the shears with so little injury as this.

***T. aurea* (Golden Arbor-Vitae).** 8 to 10 feet. A beautiful variety of compact, globular form; color a lively yellowish green; one of the very handsomest.

***T. globosa* (Globe Arbor-Vitae).** Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green; requires no shearing and always in good form.

***T. pyramidalis* (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae).** 10 to 12 feet. A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit, like the Irish Juniper. Is rare and beautiful, and is largely planted in cemeteries and places where spreading trees would be out of place. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor-Vitae in cultivation.

***T. sibirica* (Siberian Arbor-Vitae).** 6 to 8 feet. Exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in winter. Growth compact and globular; makes an elegant lawn tree of good value.

Hemlock - *Tsuga*

***Tsuga canadensis* (Hemlock).** Very graceful tree of loose, open growth, somewhat drooping. Foliage bright green.



Exquisite Grace and Beauty — The ROSES

EVERY home should have its garden of Roses. They will pay generously for the room and care you give them. Plant Roses for bedding, for cutting and for their beauty of color, form and fragrance. Select varieties carefully and do not overlook the hardy Rugosa Roses which bloom all summer and need no winter protection. Find a place, too, for a bed of F. J. Grootendorst and for some of those beautiful Climbing Roses that give such an abundance of bloom.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Most of this class are fragrant and bloom freely in June. While called perpetual, they are not so in fact. Many sorts, however, give a liberal sprinkling of bloom in autumn.

American Beauty. Deep pink shaded with carmine; large, globular, very fragrant. Half hardy.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich dark crimson, shading to maroon. Large, full, fragrant. A good grower, and one of the best dark Roses.

Frau Karl Druschki. The flowers are large, of perfect form, snow-white. A free and perpetual bloomer. Claimed by many to be the best white Rose of its class yet introduced. Bush a vigorous grower.

Gruss an Teplitz. A very free bloomer, medium sized, dark red blossoms in clusters. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant; not very full, but large and effective. One of our best garden Roses.

J. B. Clark. This splendid new Rose is a very strong grower with clean, heavy foliage. Flower large, deep scarlet overlaid with crimson.

Magna Charta. A bright clear pink; very sweet; large, fine form; very double; free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. A very free grower; foliage large and dark. Flower white, with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped, quite fragrant; a fine sort.

Paul Neyron. The largest variety in cultivation. Deep rose color, very full and double, finely scented, has good foliage and is a free bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow; the most durable of this class. Finest hardy yellow Rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson; large, moderately full; handsome.

Soleil d'Or. (New). This new yellow Rose comes very highly recommended. The flower is full, large, globular shaped, yellow shaded with red. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red; a free and continuous bloomer.

Hybrid Rosa Rugosa

This valuable class of Roses is the result of crossing the Hardy Rosa Rugosa and our common garden Roses. This cross has given us varieties that will stand our winters without protection, and give an abundance of bloom during the entire summer.

Agnes. Double, yellow; blooms early; fragrant.

Amelia Gravereaux. A splendid variety. The blossom is a rich dark red without a tinge of purple. Very double.

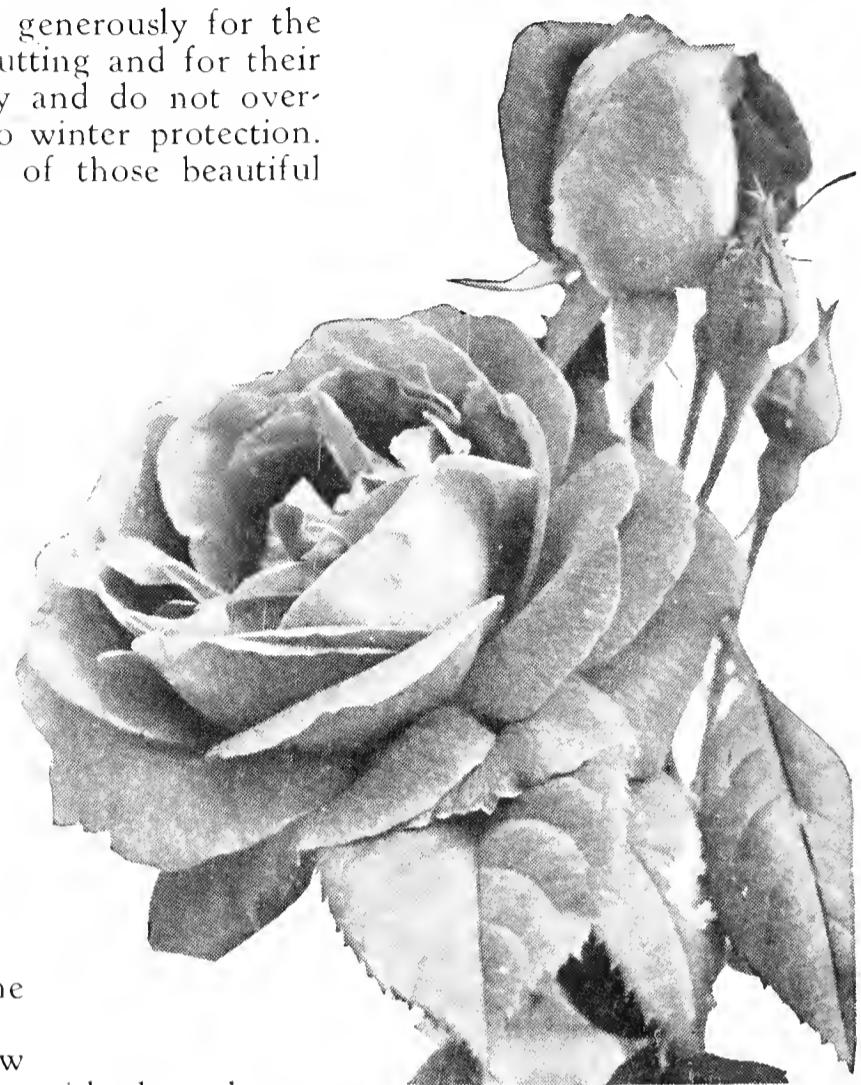
Belle Poitevine. Large pink Rugosa Hybrid borne in trusses on a vigorous, free flowering plant. Lustrous, healthy foliage. Hardy.

Blanc Double de Coubert. Very large, pure white, semi-double and borne in clusters, very fragrant. The bush is a strong, sturdy grower, has the Rugosa foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom. Perfectly hardy.

Conrad F. Meyer. Color silvery rose. The large, fragrant, very double flowers are produced freely. Not perfectly hardy but usually comes through the winter in good shape.



Gruss an Teplitz



Paul Neyron



J. B. Clark

Miscellaneous Roses

English Sweetbrier. This old garden favorite is valued on account of the delightful fragrance of the foliage. They require very little in the way of pruning and the shoots should be shortened only a few inches. If severely trimmed they will not blossom until another season's growth has been produced. Hardy.

Dr. E. M. Mills. Hardy, strong growing bush. The semi-double flowers are white, shaded to pink, and come early. Foliage somewhat like Hugonis.

Hugonis. A new Rose from China that really should be classed as a shrub. Has rather fine foliage of the Brier type. The small, single, yellow or canary blossoms come early and are produced in abundance.

Rubrifolia. Fine for landscape work. The small pink flowers with the red foliage give a very pleasing effect.

Wichuraiana - Memorial Roses

These are of Japanese origin. Make a rapid growth and have a glossy green foliage. They are of trailing habit and are used in cemetery work for covering graves.

Bloom in June and July. Blossom small, single, white.

HYBRID ROSA RUGOSA ROSES—Continued

F. J. Grootendorst. A new Hybrid Rugosa. True Rugosa foliage; blooms bright crimson, in clusters produced from early spring to frost; strong but compact, dwarfish grower. Particularly suitable for hedging and mass planting.

Pink Grootendorst. Very similar to the F. J. Grootendorst, except the blossoms are pink.

Hansa. Deep violet-red, double. Buds are borne in clusters and nearly all open at once. Has the true Rugosa foliage, and is one of the most valuable Roses we have. It is absolutely hardy.

Sarah Van Fleet. Double, wild rose pink; perpetual bloomer, fragrant. Vigorous grower.

Sir Thos. Lipton. Double pure white flowers produced in great profusion early in the summer; a vigorous grower.

Rosa Rugosa

These should be used as shrubs. The foliage is dark glossy green, free from the attacks of insects. The flowers are single, borne in clusters and are followed by large red seed balls. They are very hardy and make fine backgrounds for lower shrubs.

Rubra. Single, rosy crimson.

Alba. Single, pure white.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full, of perfect form, and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Crested Moss. The deep pink buds are surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

Henry Martin. Fine rosy red. Large, globular flowers, well mossed; fragrant. To our mind the best of all the Mosses.

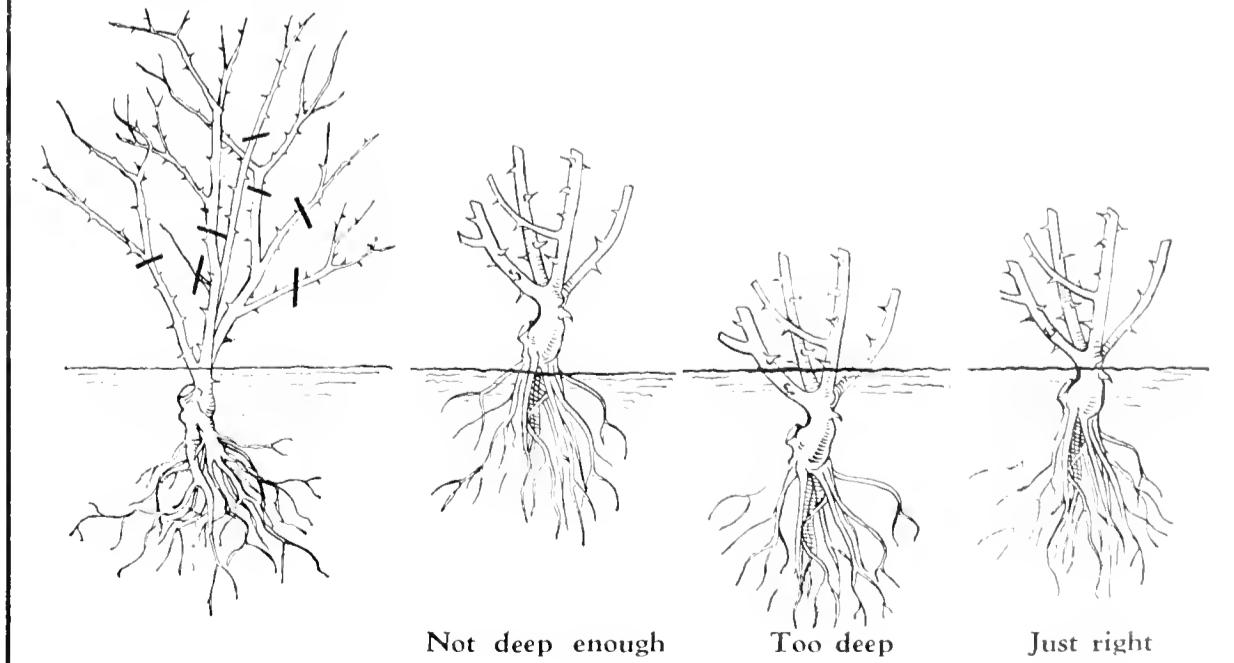
Planting and Culture of Roses

All Roses except climbers and Persian Yellow should be pruned severely in the spring. They bloom on the new season's wood, so old wood should be cut back one-half or more and all weak shoots cut out. Be sure to plant with union of root and stock at least three inches below the surface of the ground. Roses like clay or a medium heavy soil.

SELECT AND PREPARE ROSE BEDS WITH CARE

The Rose bed should be placed where it will have plenty of sunshine. See that it is in a well drained position. Prepare the bed by deep spading. Three feet is not too deep. This will allow for a layer of stones to help drainage if needed. Fill the bed with alternate layers of dirt and well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed and allowed to settle.

The varieties marked "Half Hardy" will require extra care and protection.





F. J. Grootendorst

Baby Ramblers

Red Baby Rambler. This Rose is a dwarf bush form of the Crimson Rambler, and is an everbloomer. May be used as a pot plant or garden Rose, blooming continuously in either place. The blossom is of the same color and form as the Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler. Flowers, borne in clusters, are a beautiful pink. Continuous bloomer.

White Baby Rambler. Similar to above except that the blossoms are white.

Yellow Baby Rambler. Same as above, only flowers are yellow.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The Hybrid Tea Roses are wonderful bloomers, blossoming the same year as planted. They are not classed as hardy in this latitude west of the Great Lakes. Where one has a good location and will give the **care and winter protection required**, one can grow some of the hardier varieties. They are well worth this extra care. It is useless, however, to plant them unless this care can be given. We are listing a few varieties. We can supply many others.

Crusader. Rich velvety crimson.

Dame Edith Helen. Glowing pink; double.

Etoile de Hollande. Bright red; fragrant.

Golden Dawn. Rich sunflower-yellow.

K. A. Victoria. Double, pure white.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Rich lemon-yellow.

Mme. Butterfly. Light pink shaded gold.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large satiny rose.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Primrose and yellow; dwarf.

Radiance, Red.

Radiance, Pink.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Real yellow.

Talisman. Yellow stained coppery red.

Geneva, Illinois.

The Paul's Scarlet Climbing Roses have given more satisfaction than anything I have sold. One party in Villa Park has one that was so beautiful last summer that four people stopped and requested her to send me over to take their orders.

W. W. BLAKESLEE, Salesman.

Climbing Roses

Much beauty and pleasure will be added to your home by the use of Climbing Roses. On arbors, trellises, fences and walls, their beautiful and profuse bloom will prove a source of great delight. They will be found useful, too, in transforming unattractive corners and walls into rare beauty spots.

Climbing American Beauty. We have handled this several seasons.

It is very highly spoken of by reliable growers in the East, who say it combines the good qualities of the American Beauty Rose with the strong growth of the climber, and it is claimed to be hardy with winter protection.

Crimson Rambler. Produces, in marvelous abundance, large clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double Roses, that remain perfect for some time. Is suitable for walls, fences, pillars and porches.

Dorothy Perkins. A very good companion for the Crimson Rambler, as it is of the same habit of growth. Flowers borne in clusters, a beautiful shell-pink color, very fragrant. Where one wishes a "Pink Rambler" we advise using this variety.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. One of the very best pink climbing Roses. The flowers are large, finely formed and borne on long stems. Is a strong, vigorous grower with attractive foliage.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). We consider this the best of the red Ramblers and believe as it becomes better known it will take the place of the old Crimson Rambler. It has all the good points of the old sort and a much better foliage.

Flower of Fairfield. Similar to the Crimson Rambler in every way. A valuable acquisition.

Mary Wallace. A fine large pink climber.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet shaded crimson; large, slim, double. The flowers last well without fading. Strong grower; very desirable.

Rosa Setigera (Prairie Rose). Good for massing or hillside covering. A good trellis or fence climber. Blossoms single, rose-pink.

Tausendschoen. Buds first opening are cherry-pink, varying during development of the flowers to almost white. Vigorous and almost thornless.

White Dorothy Perkins. Of the same habit of growth as the Dorothy Perkins. Where a white Rambler is wanted, we recommend this variety.



Dr. W.
Van Fleet

Perennial Flowering Plants

Old-Fashioned Garden Flowers—Always in Style

HARDY flowering perennials are what make the home garden so delightful. For the best effects plant perennials in masses. Set them closely enough together to shade the ground and prevent weeds from growing. Use them to border walks and drives and to plant in front of shrubbery, as well as for the flower garden. A careful selection of varieties will insure a continuous succession of bloom and a generous supply of cut flowers from spring to fall. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or of something that will not pack is beneficial in the winter.

Achillea

Achillea, Boule de Neige. An improvement on The Pearl, but not quite so tall.
A., The Pearl. 2 feet. Produces an abundance of small, white flowers during summer months.

A. roseum. 15 to 18 inches. Flowers are rosy lilac in color and are produced freely during June, July and August.

Aconite - Monkshood

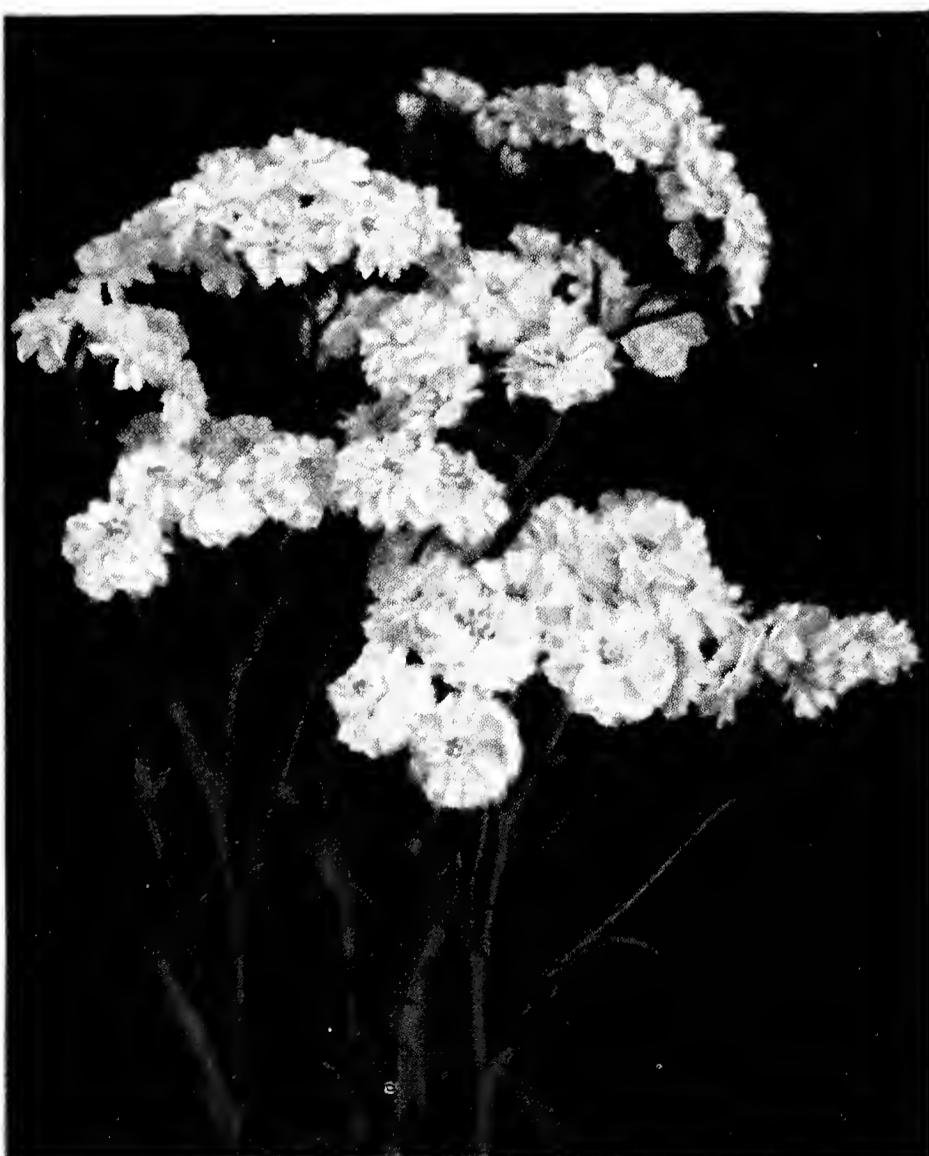
This plant seems especially adapted for planting in shady places. They form bushy clumps and produce their hood-shaped flowers on spikes about 3 feet high during July and August. Color purplish blue.

Anchusa

(Dropmore Variety). An improved variety that grows 4 to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of gentian-blue flowers in May and June.

Anemone - Windflower

Early flowering Anemones are fine for rockeries and low borders. They do well in shade or sun. Must have a well drained soil.



Achillea, Boule de Neige

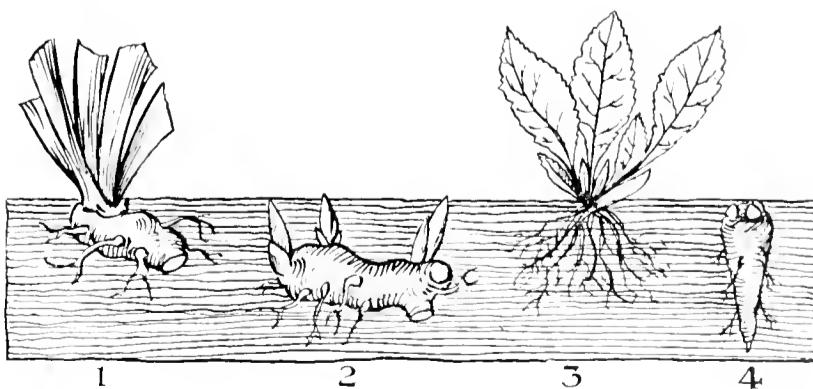


Columbine (See page 36)

How to Plant Perennials

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as three feet apart. No. 1 plants (see below), such as iris, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. No. 2 plants, such as peonies, should be planted with the tips of the buds at or just below the surface of the ground. No. 3 plants, in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with this crown on the level of the dirt line. No. 4 plants, such as hollyhocks, should be planted with the root straight down and the bud just below the surface of the dirt. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.

To prevent injury by severe winters, apply a mulch of strawy, well-rotted manure after the ground is frozen.





Chrysanthemum, Korean Hybrids

Anthemis

Anthemis tinctoria. 2 to 3 feet. Of bushy habit. Deep lemon-yellow flowers. June to August.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Blooms in late spring and early summer; grows about 2 feet high and succeeds in any ordinary garden soil. Worthy of more extensive planting.

Aquilegia canadensis. The native Columbine; red and yellow.

A. coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color blue and white. One of the best hardy flowers in cultivation.

A. chrysanthia. Golden yellow. Is in bloom for several weeks.

A. nivea grandiflora. Pure white, large flower.

A. Long-Spurred Hybrids. Mixed. Many shades and colors.

Asclepias

Asclepias tuberosa. One of the showiest of our native perennials. About 2 feet high and producing, during June and July, close, compact umbels of brilliant orange colored flowers.

Aster - Michaelmas Daisy

A fine hardy native plant that is very showy and works in nicely in mass and border planting. The flowers are mostly single and come in light red, pink, white and lavender, and grow from 2 to 5 feet in height. **Do not confuse these with the annual double Aster.**

Astilbe

Astilbe spiraea (Goat's Beard). Small, plumelike white flowers. This does well in partial shade.

Boltonia - False Chamomile

An autumn flowering plant with thousands of Asterlike flowers open at once, producing a showy effect. Season is during August and September. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

Boltonia asteroides. 4 to 6 feet. Pure white. Is among the perennials what the *Spiraea Van Houttei* is among shrubs.

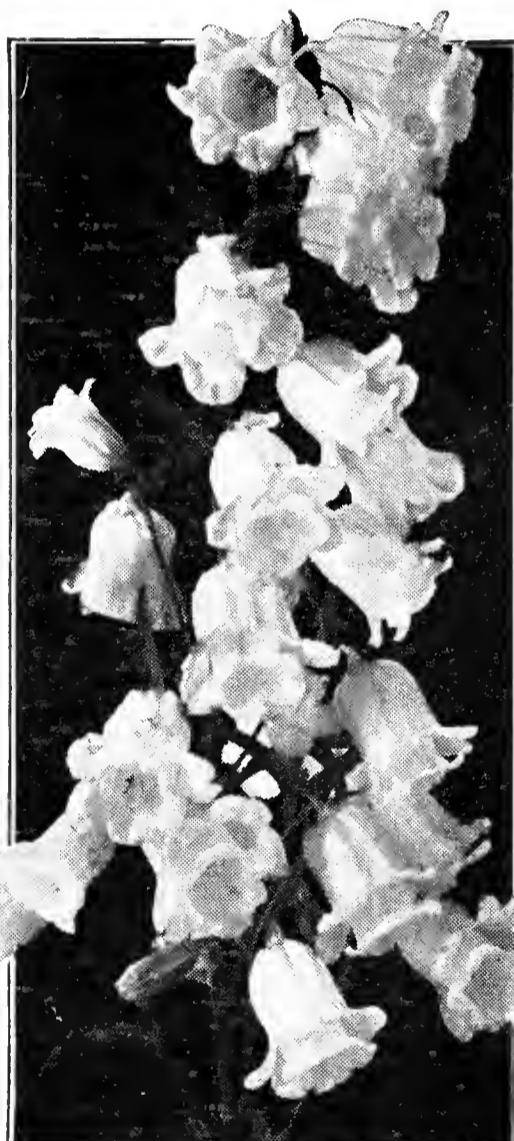
B. latisquama. 4 to 5 feet. Lavender-pink: fine, large flowers.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Garden

We believe these plants are bound to take an important place in our perennial plantings. We are listing only a few as we wish to try them out as to season of blooming, before offering them to our customers. Tops should be cut off and the roots well covered with coarse material before the ground freezes hard. These can be furnished in double yellow, red, pink, white, and bronze.

Pink Cushion. This certainly is well named. Forms a compact cushion-like plant 18 to 24 inches high that is completely covered with double pink blossoms from August to November. Fine in rockeries and borders. Is sure to please.

New Hybrid Korean Chrysanthemum. These are classed as the hardiest of the Chrysanthemum family. The blossoms, mostly single, are 2 to 3 inches in diameter and can be furnished in bronze, red and gold, yellow, coppery bronze, light and dark pink shaded lavender, amaranth-red, bronze-red. Height is 2 to 2½ feet.



Campanula Pyramidalis

Campanula - Bellflower

Most of this family are biennials rather than perennials. Very showy and free flowering.

Campanula carpatica (Harebell). Valuable for rock work or borders. Flowers are clear blue borne on erect, wiry stems about 8 inches high.

C. medium (Canterbury Bell). A biennial that is very showy. Good for cutting; can be furnished in blue, pink and white. June to July. 2 feet.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). 4 to 5 feet. During August and September the plants are covered with tall spikes of large, blue flowers.



Hardy Pinks—Dianthus

Convallaria

Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). 6 to 8 inches. One of the most charming of the spring flowers. Flowers small, bell-shaped, very fragrant.

Coreopsis

Coreopsis lanceolata. Flowers deep golden yellow, borne on stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Make very nice cut flowers. The main crop of flowers comes in June, but it continues to bloom all summer.

Delphinium - Larkspur

This perennial has been called the Queen of the Blue Flowers. It is easy to grow, hardy, sure to bloom and very fine for cut flowers. Removing the blossom stems before seed ripens promotes continuous bloom.

Delphinium, Belladonna. A free and continuous bloomer from June until fall. A pretty sky blue color. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall depending on soil.

D. bellamomum. A dark blue form of the above.

D. chinense. Pretty blue flowers. Finely cut foliage. Grows 18 inches high.

D. chinense alba. A pure white form of the above.

English Hybrids. These are grown from imported seed and give quite a range in color and growth.

Dielytra or Dicentra

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Blooms early in the spring. Makes very nice borders. Pink, heart-shaped flowers borne in graceful racemes.

D. eximia. Fern-leaved, good for rockeries, growing 10 to 12 inches high. Blossoms are rose colored and produced freely.

Dianthus - Hardy Garden Pinks

An interesting class of plants that grow 10 to 12 inches high and bloom in May and June. There are now many cultivated varieties of superior quality, nearly all with a decided carnation fragrance. The foliage is grasslike, very thick and makes a good border.

Funkia - Plantain or Day Lily

The broad, massive foliage of these plants makes attractive groups and borders even when not in bloom. Grow from 12 to 18 inches high.

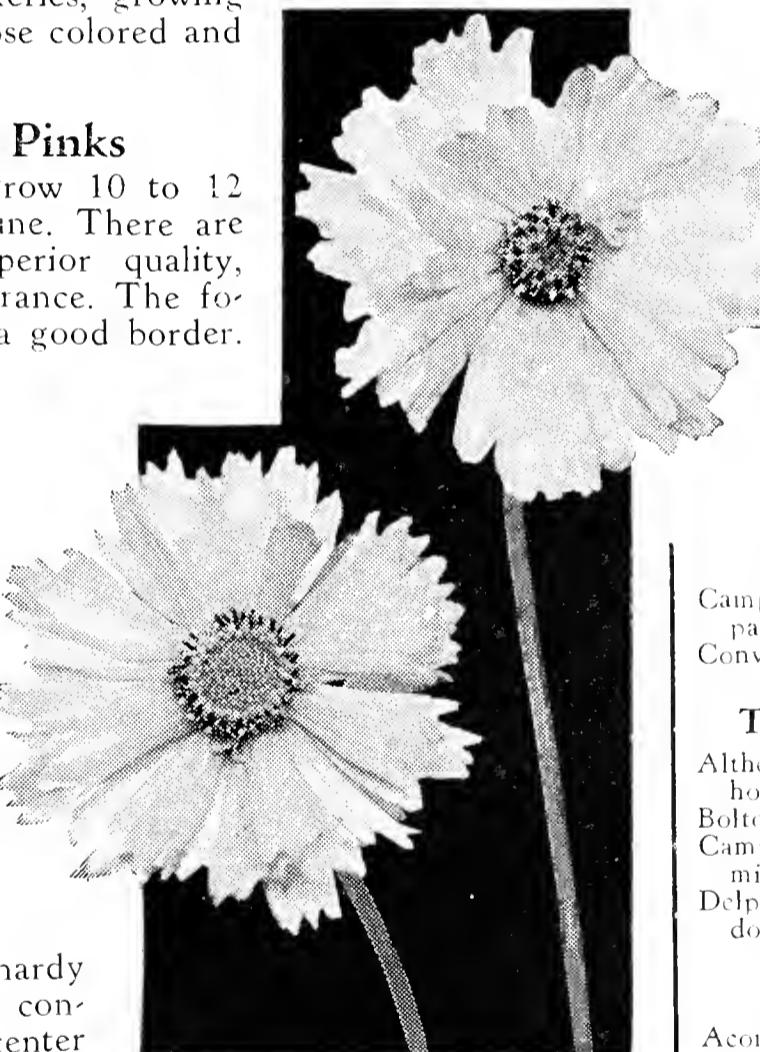
Funkia coerulea. Broad, green leaves, blue flowers.

F. grandiflora. Pure white flowers, very fragrant.

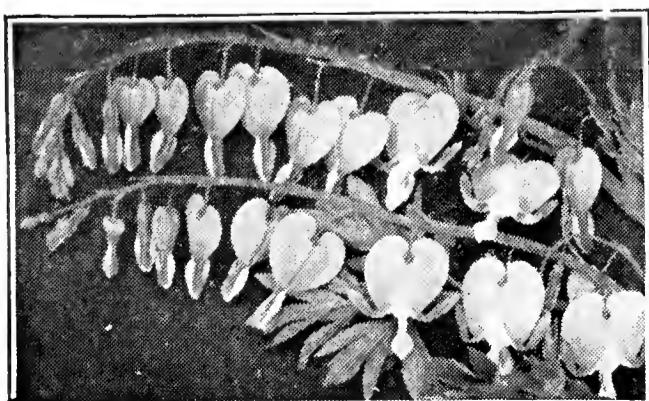
F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purplish flowers.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

Gaillardia grandiflora. 2 feet. One of the showiest and most effective of hardy plants. Begins flowering in June and continues throughout the summer. The center of the blossoms is dark reddish brown, petals are shaded orange, crimson and red, and are from 2 to 3 inches across and borne on single stems. They do well on light soil. Must be well protected in the winter.



Coreopsis



Bleeding Heart—Dicentra



Larkspur

Perennials for Various Purposes

Low Growers for Edging

Campanula carpatica	Dianthus (Hardy Garden Pinks)
Convallaria majalis	Phlox subulata

Tall Growers for Background

Althea rosea (Hollyhock)	Helianthus
Boltonia	Mallow Marvel
Campanula pyramidalis	Pyrethrum (Giant Daisy)
Delphinium, Belladonna	Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
	Yucca

For the Shady Spot

Aconitum	Dicentra spectabilis
Anemone	Platycodon
Convallaria majalis	Astilbe (Spiraea)

For Cut Flowers

Coreopsis	Pyrethrum
Dahlias	Rudbeckia
Daisy	Gladioli
Gaillardia	Iris
Gypsophila	Peonies

For the Rock Garden

Achillea, Boule de Neige	Campanula carpatica
Anemone	Linum perenne
Aquilegia	Phlox subulata
Aster alpinus, Pink Cushion	Sedum in Variety

Gypsophila - Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata. 2 to 3 feet. Produces large panicles of very small, white flowers in June, July and August. Fine for decorating in connection with high colored flowers.

G., Bristol Fairy. A double Baby's Breath that is much more desirable than the old single variety. The florets are larger and the blossoming season is longer.



Oenothera

Helianthus - Sunflower

Is very free flowering; succeeds on a variety of soils; makes very nice cut flowers; also good for high borders or grouping in shrubbery on the lawn.

Hemerocallis

(Yellow Day Lily)

These hardy plants belong to the Lily family. One of the old-fashioned plants that should have a place in every border.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily). Grows to be 2 to 3 ft. high. The lemon colored flowers come in June and are delightfully fragrant.

H. dumortieri. This dwarf growing variety blooms in June. Color rich yellow. Buds and outside of petals bronze-yellow. 18 inches.

Hollyhock

These need no description. They are good in rows, groups or interspersed with shrubbery. To reach perfection they should have a deep, rich, well drained soil. Protect the roots during the winter with a straw mulch. We offer strong plants in double white, pink, yellow, red and maroon.

Allegheny. A fine new sort, semi-double and fringed.

Linum - Hardy Flax

A desirable plant for the rockery or border, with light, feathery foliage. Blooms all summer.

Linum perenne. Light blue flowers on slender stems.

Liatris Pycnostachya

A showy and attractive plant that succeeds in a variety of soils. The long spikes of rosy purple flowers appear in July and August.

Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. Flowers produced on long spikes, 3 to 4 feet high, bright cardinal-red; require lots of moisture.

Iris

These are among the best early flowering perennials. They are sure bloomers, easy to grow, and the fine assortment of colors make them very desirable. A border of Iris in bloom is a glorious display of color.

Ambassadeur. A deep rich blend of smoky lavender.

Autumn King. A good blue, said to bloom in fall.

Caprice. Large, deep rosy red. 18 inches.

Celeste. Beautiful light blue. 36 inches.

Her Majesty. Standards soft rose. Falls red, deeply veined.

Lent A. Williamson. Lavender and violet.

Lord of June. Large, fragrant blue bicolor flowers.

Mad. Chereau. (Tall). Standards and falls pure white, daintily edged with light blue.

Mrs. H. Darwin. One of the best whites.

Parisensis (Early). Standards purple, falls rich velvety black.

Pallida Dalmatica. (Tall). Large, blue flower, very wide foliage. One of the most desirable.

Perfection. Lavender and deep violet.

Princess Beatrice. Deep clear lavender.

Prairie Gold. Beautiful golden yellow; fragrant.

Pumila. Dwarf, early flowering sort, grows about six inches high. Dark purple.

Queen Caterina. Fragrant, soft lavender-violet.

Rhein Nixe. Standards white; falls violet-blue edged white. Tall.

Silver King. Early. Comes the nearest to the white of any of this class we have tried.

Sherwin-Wright. Early. A splendid golden yellow without shadings.

Siberian Iris

Have narrow, grasslike foliage. The blossoms are smaller than the other Iris. Are free bloomers and desirable.

Purple. Very free bloomer; dark purplish blue; about three feet high. Good for cut flowers.

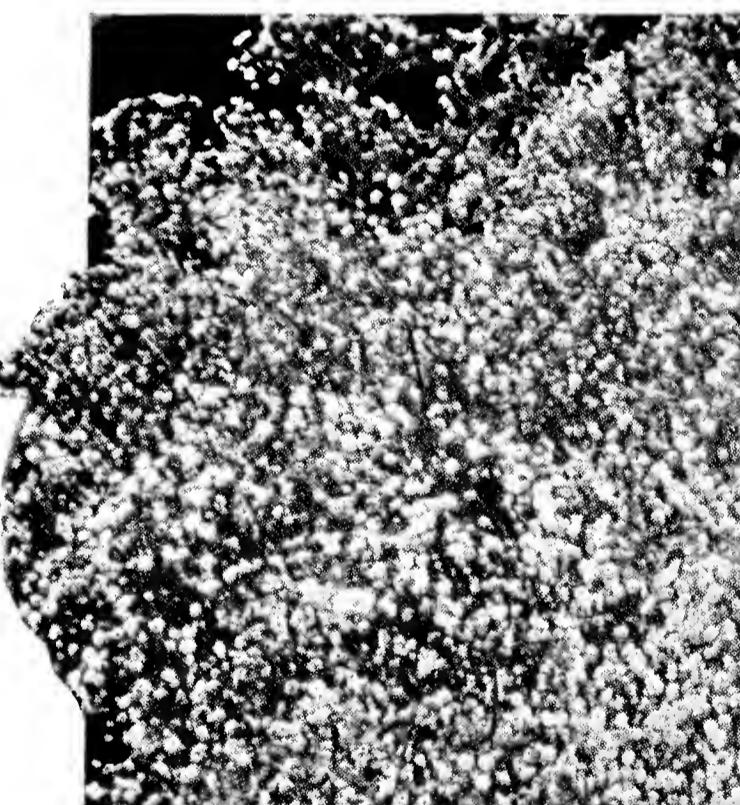
Alba. Tall, white. Free bloomer. Very fine.

Japanese Iris

These thrive best when planted in a moist soil; are not as hardy as the German Iris. Bloom in June and July. We can furnish them in various colors—red, white, plum color, blue, and pink and white.

Monarda - Bergamot

Monarda didyma. Flowers bright scarlet, produced in July.



Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy (See page 27)



Statice (See page 31)

Mallow Marvel

The vigorous, strong growing roots make a good clump in one season, from 4 to 6 feet high, which blooms freely from midsummer until cut down by frost. Is a herbaceous plant, tops dying back to the ground in the fall and coming up from the root in the spring. Grows well in any good, rich soil. Colors red, white and pink. Not perfectly hardy.

Oenothera - Evening Primrose

Excellent for sunny position in the border or rockery. Flowers large, pale yellow. 1 foot. June to August.

Hardy Phlox

Perennial Phlox is one of the most desirable of the hardy plants. The wide range of distinct colors make them valuable for borders, mass planting and in front of shrubbery. The period of bloom extends over several months. This plant requires well drained soil and will amply repay extra care and fertilizer. The best results are gained if they are transplanted every three or four years. The following are all choice varieties.

Annie Cook. Light pink.

B. Comte. Deep, rich red.

Champs Elysee. A fine, dark purple.

Eclaireur. Purplish crimson with lighter center. Flowers are large.

Enchantress. Soft salmon-pink with darker eye. Strong grower with good foliage. 3 feet.

Ferd. Cortez. Deep crimson; one of the best.

Fuerbrand. Bright red with darker center.

Mrs. Jenkins. A tall, pure white.

Miss Lingard. White with pink eye; large spikes. Early.

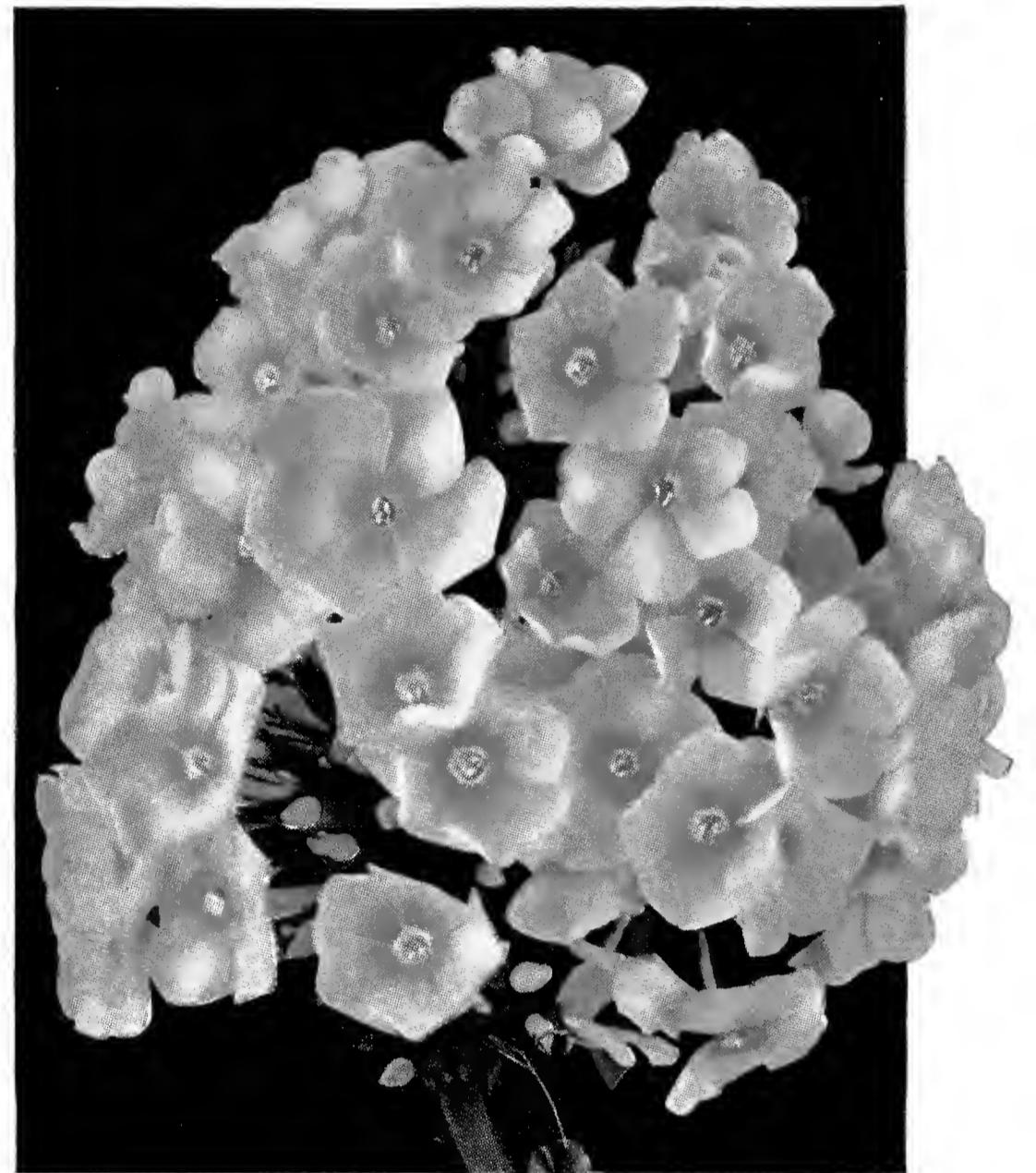
Pantheon. Fine dark pink.

Prof. Virchow. Bright carmine overlaid with brilliant orange-scarlet.

Richard Wallace. White with rosy center.

Rheinlander. A good salmon-pink.

Rijnstroom. Deep pink.



Phlox, Thor

Thor. Deep salmon-pink with dark red eye, a good grower. One of the best. 3 feet.

Von Hochberg. Rich deep crimson. One of the very best.

Special Varieties

Daily Sketch. Extra large trusses and individual flowers. Color light salmon-pink with faint carmine eye, an outstanding Phlox.

Albert Leo Schlageter. One of the best red Phlox. Strong, healthy grower, well branched pyramidal clusters of large individual flowers. Color light carmine-scarlet, darker center. 3 feet.

Annie Laurie. Rich deep salmon, large trusses, very beautiful. 3 feet.

Antoinette Six. Splendid white with large individual flowers. One of the best. 3 feet.

Caroline Vandenburg. Striking prune-violet-blue; large flowers with enormous trusses; nearest to blue in Phlox, free bloomer. 2½ feet.

Rosenkavalier. Very large trusses of a beautiful rose-red, robust stems and good green foliage. Mildew resistant. 2½ feet.

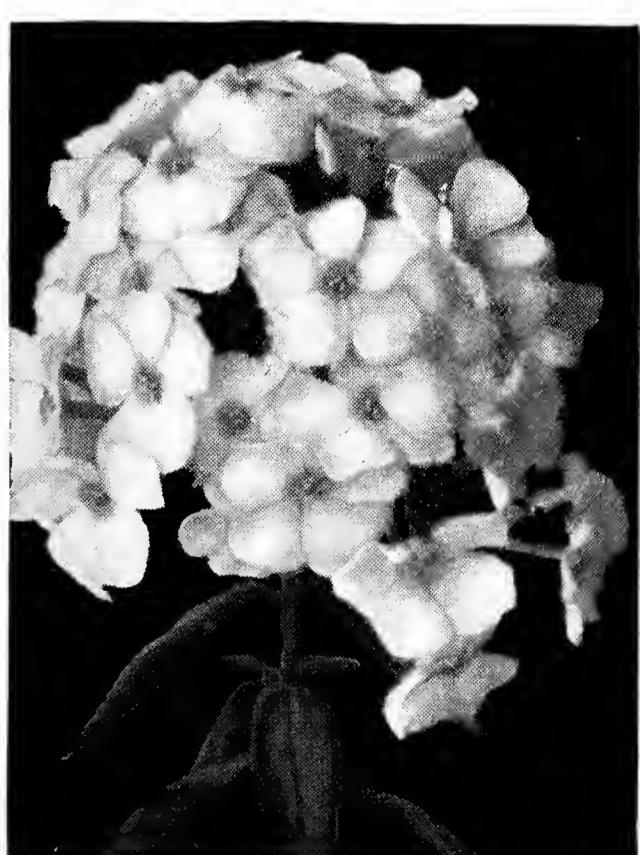
Phlox Subulata

Creeping plants with handsome, mosslike, evergreen foliage. The flowers completely cover the plants in the early spring.

Subulata alba. Pure white flowers.

Subulata rosea. Clear rose color.

Subulata Lavender.



Phlox, Mrs. Jenkins



Papaver - Poppy

(Oriental Poppy)

For best results these should be planted in August or September. They can be planted later.

Beauty of Livermore. The finest dark crimson with black blotch. Fine flowers, freely produced. 3 feet.

May Sadler. Salmon-pink with black markings. We believe it one of the finest of the pink sorts because of its large flowers and robust growth.

Mrs. Perry White. Flowers are a fine satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

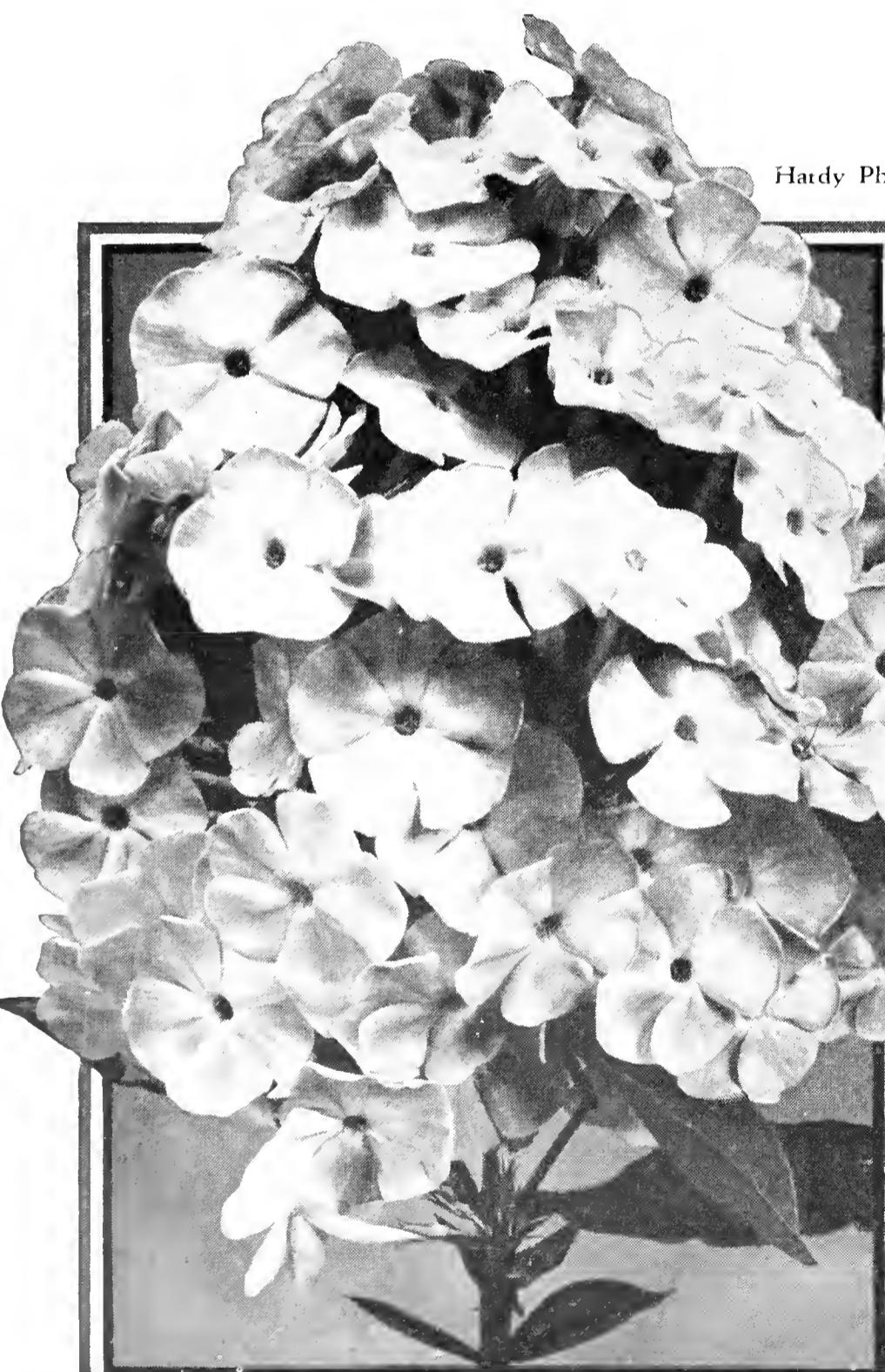
Lula A. Neeley. Good strong stems support flowers of brilliant oxblood-red, the color holding until the last.

Oriental. Scarlet-crimson with black spot at base of petals.

Physostegia - False Dragonhead

The Virginica is probably the most desirable one of this group. During September and October it bears spikes of bright pink flowers. 3 feet.

Hardy Phlox



Platycodon - Bellflower

These are very closely allied to the Campanulas. Of upright habit, and they bloom through July, August and September. Very desirable.

Platycodon grandiflorum. 1½ feet. Large, fine dark blue, star-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum album. A white flowering form of the above.

Pyrethrum - Daisy

Pyrethrum hybridum (Painted Daisy). Give the most of their flowers in June, but there is a scattering of bloom throughout the summer. Come in pink, white and red.

P. uliginosum (Giant Daisy). 4 to 5 feet. Is covered during July, August and September with large, daisy-like flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Rudbeckia - Coneflower

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow). It fills a very important place; producing an abundance of beautiful, golden yellow, double flowers during the hot summer months, when they are greatly appreciated. Fine for cut flowers. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet in good soil.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower). Forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers cone-shaped, reddish purple with golden tips, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Blooms from July to October.

Salvia - Flowering Sage

Salvia azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 feet high and produces during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Chrysanthemum Maximum - Shasta Daisy

Very free blooming plants that grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Should have a light covering in winter of material that will not pack down.

King Edward. Pure white and larger than the old Shasta Daisy.

Elder Daisy. A large, white Daisy that blooms early in the spring, about Decoration Day. Very desirable.

Sedum

Sedum acre. Bright green foliage, holds color through the winter, good for rockeries and grave covers, blossoms yellow.

S. album. Blossom white, thick waxy foliage.

S. spectabile (Stonecrop). About 12 inches high, bright light green foliage, large heads of showy rose colored flowers bloom in August.

S. spectabile, Brilliant. Same as above, except flowers are bright red.

Scabiosa

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location. They last a long time when cut and placed in water. *Caucasica* is lavender in color and is the best one. Grows 15 to 18 inches high.



Evergreen Yucca—Spanish Bayonet

Statice - Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia. Has heavy tufts of leathery foliage. The blossom can be best described as a light purple Baby's Breath. Very desirable.



Oriental Poppy



Platycodon—Bellflower

Veronica - Speedwell

Veronica spicata. A good border plant, growing about 18 inches high. Produces long spikes of bright blue flowers during June, July and August. Great favorite in the hardy garden. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

V. incana. Very desirable for low borders or rockery work. Has small, silvery foliage. The light blue flowers are borne on spikes about 8 to 10 inches high.

Yucca - Spanish Bayonet

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A tropical looking plant, with long, narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in the summer, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing a spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time. Very hardy, and likes the sun and dry soil. The foliage is of strong, upright growth.

Let Our Landscape Department Help You Plan Your Planting

Call on us for assistance in planning a satisfactory planting. Our Landscape Department was established to help our customers. Ask our representative about this unusual service or write direct to The Coe, Converse and Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.



Magnificent Peonies

Year In and Year Out these Peonies will Bloom and Gladden You with Their Flowers

NO PLANTING is complete without a liberal use of this Queen of Flowers. They can be used in beds or borders and are fine for massing in shrub plantings. To secure best results, they require a deep, rich soil and plenty of sunlight, although they will succeed in partial shade. Fertilizers should be added where the soil is poor. We recommend September and October planting, but they can, however, be successfully planted in the spring.

In planting Peonies do not set the plants too deep, just cover the crown of the plant about 2 inches. If planted too deep they will not bloom so well.

Baroness Schroeder. The large, globular flowers are flesh-white, turning to pure white. A strong grower, free bloomer, fragrant, and one of the best.

Couronne d'Or. Creamy white. A strong grower; later than *Festiva Maxima*.

Edulis Superba. Bright, clear pink. A very desirable, early variety.

Eugenie Verdier. Outside petals flesh-pink, shading to darker shade in center. Large, very full, fragrant.

Festiva Maxima. Early, large, pure white flecked with crimson. One of the old sorts and one of the best.



Baroness Schroeder

Felix Crousse. The fragrant, ball-shaped blooms are brilliant red. One of the very best reds.

Karl Rosenfield. Clear, dark, velvety crimson without a trace of purple. Large and globular. An excellent midseason bloomer.

L'Eclatante. Deep crimson. Very double and full.

Mary Brand. Midseason. An outstanding distinct red of the rose type. Fine as a cut flower.

Mons. Jules Elie. One of the largest of the globe type; color flesh-pink shading a little darker at base of petals. One of the very best.

Officinalis Rubra. The old-fashioned, early, double, red Peony. The best of its season and color.

Philomele. Yellow. Described by some as tricolor. Guard petals violet-rose, center amber-yellow; as flower develops there appears in the center a bright rose crown. A very striking sort.

President Taft (Reine Hortense). One of the real outstanding varieties. Very large and double and very fragrant. Color a delicate Hydrangea-pink. Be sure to try this one. Early midseason.

Primevere. Comes the nearest to a yellow Peony. Guard petals are creamy white, center sulphur-yellow. If cut as the bud begins to open and kept from the sun, will hold the yellow color.

Richard Carvel. Classed by some as the best early dark red, has a pleasant odor. Very fine as a cut flower.

Sarah Bernhardt. A very strong grower and sure bloomer. Very large and double, color apple-blossom-pink tipped with silver. Late midseason.

Therese. Early midseason. Plant of medium height, strong stems. Flowers soft pink, large, rather loose; a splendid variety. Blossoms on young plants often the first year.

Walter Faxon. Flower is attractive in form, of medium size, color coral-pink. Very fine as a cut flower. Does not hold up in the field as well as some other sorts.



Karl Rosenfield

Glorious Dahlias

SOIL AND CARE. Any good, rich garden soil, not too wet, is all right. If not rich, fertilize freely. Set 3 feet apart, and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill. Keep well cultivated. In dry weather Dahlias are greatly benefited by a heavy mulching of leaf mold or short manure. After frost has destroyed the bloom, cut the stem off about three inches from the ground, and with a spade lift them from the bed. Expose to sun until well dried, then store the bulbs in a dry room or cellar where they will not be reached by frost.

The following varieties are sure to give satisfaction.

A. D. Livoni. (Ball type). Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower.

Avalon. (Decorative). One of the largest of Dahlias, with fine stem, and a good keeper. Clear, rich yellow. Highly recommended.

Blue Bird. (Decorative). A fine large flower on excellent stems. Probably the nearest approach to a blue yet originated. In the twilight it appears quite a distinct blue.

Bashful Giant. (Decorative). One of the largest Dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition. The color is apricot with golden shadings.

Chicota. (Peony). An ideal golden yellow of large size and exceptionally long stems—often 18 inches in length. Flower perfect in form and clear in its rich golden yellow. Fine.

Dreer's White. (Ball). Large pure white, a free bloomer.

D. M. Moore. (Ball). A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Its color is a deep velvety maroon. It has no equal in its color, almost black.

Edna Ferber. (Hybrid Cactus). Very large and full with curved shaggy petals. Stems long and rigid. Color, coral shaded to old gold. One of the best of modern Dahlias.

Helen Hollis. (Ball). A fine ball-shaped flower on excellent stems and a good cutting variety. Color, vivid red.



Meditation. (Decorative). Flowers of medium size, borne on long, erect stems. Color, light delicate lavender. A free and early bloomer. Highly recommended.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner. (Decorative). Large, perfect flowers of charming color; a deep mauve-pink, on stout stems. A good grower and free bloomer. Can be grown to a diameter of 11 inches. One of the best Dahlias in cultivation.

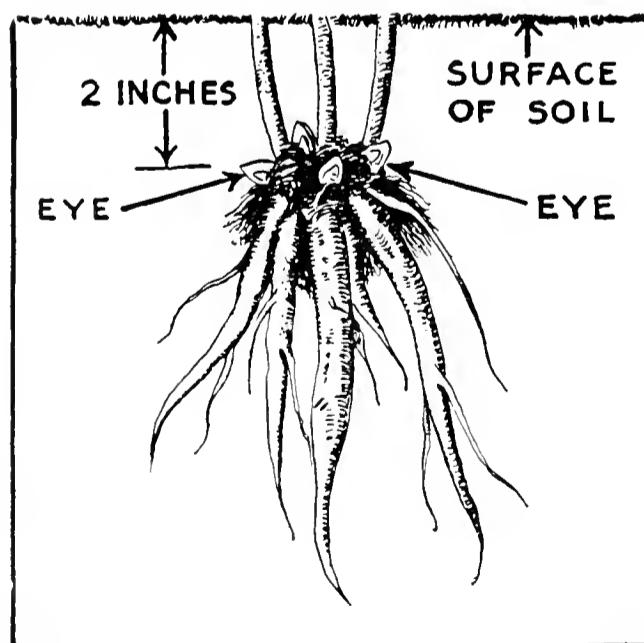
Radio. (Decorative). Without a doubt one of the greatest Dahlias ever originated. Can be grown 11 to 12 inches in diameter. Color blood-red, edged and tipped with yellow.

Rose Fallon. (Decorative). An immense flower of fine, perfect form. Stems long and erect. Plant robust and vigorous. Color, dark amber or brownish old gold. A variety we can highly recommend. Strong tubers.

Sweetheart's Bouquet. (Peony). In color a unique shading of salmon-rose, shaded with fawn; pleasing alike in both day and artificial light. Flowers are very large and stems extra long and wiry. One of the very earliest to bloom and continues throughout the season.

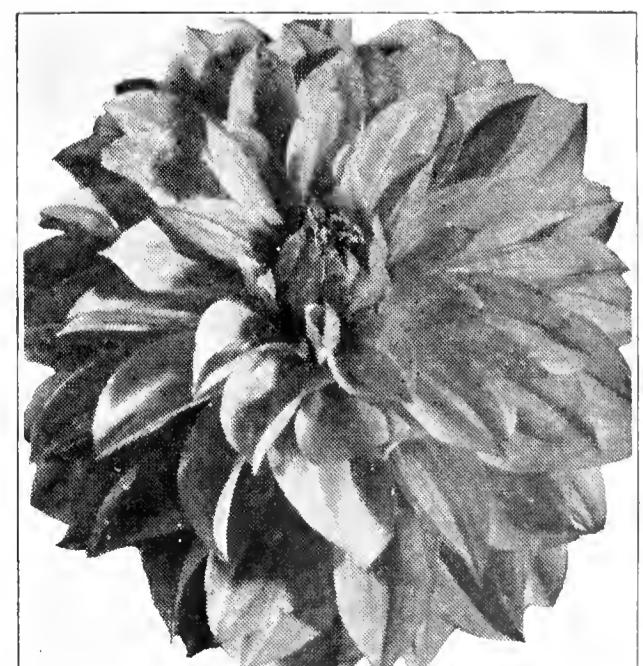
Washington City. (Hybrid Cactus). An immense white flower that has few, if any, equals. Flowers from 8 to 9 inches and of purest white. Stems long and erect. One of the best of varieties.

William G. (Decorative). A mammoth flower of shaggy form. Plant of sturdy, well branched habit. Stems amply long and wiry, holding the immense flowers erect. Flowers of excellent keeping qualities. Color light or scarlet-red. A wonderful flower.



HOW TO PLANT PEONY ROOTS

Make hole deep and wide enough to accommodate the roots. Plant so that the "eyes" are NOT more than 2 inches below the surface. TOO DEEP PLANTING OFTEN IS THE REASON WHY PEONIES DO NOT BLOOM.



Decorative Dahlia



Gladiolus

Mixed Gladioli

The regular mixed is made up of the older sorts. Where one does not care especially for named sorts, these mixtures will give excellent satisfaction.

Hardy Lilies

These are especially valuable for planting among shrubbery, in borders or in clumps. The following varieties are all hardy and will improve from year to year without transplanting. We would advise planting as early in October as good, well-ripened bulbs can be obtained.

Lilium canadense (Meadow Lily). 2 to 5 feet. The flowers are bell-shaped, yellow and red, and borne on graceful, drooping stems in July. A good native sort.

L. candidum. 3 to 4 feet. Probably the hardiest white Lily; flowers pure white. Also used for forcing. Should be planted in September.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). 4 to 6 feet. The best of the native sorts. A single stalk often produces from 25 to 40 flowers. When planted in groups no description can do them justice. As one writer described them, they are literally a blaze of scarlet and gold.

L. tigrinum. The old-fashioned Tiger Lily.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the above, excepting that the flowers are double.

Gay Gladioli Brilliant and Colorful

There is nothing in the summer-flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Gladioli. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named varieties and mixture includes the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep. Must be dug in the fall and put in frost-proof cellar.

Anna Eberius. Maroon-purple.

Rose Ash. Lavender-rose.

Crimson Glow. Large flowers.

Dearborn. Very large flowers, deep flesh color; a splendid sort.

Diana. Blood-red, very large.

Flaming Sword. Early; scarlet.

Giant Nymph. Large; La France pink.

Golden Measure. Large; yellow.

Heinrich Kangleiter. Dark red. Fine.

Le Marechal Foch. Large; light pink.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. Salmon-rose-pink; large.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. A very fine pink.

Peace. Large; white, purple blotch in throat.

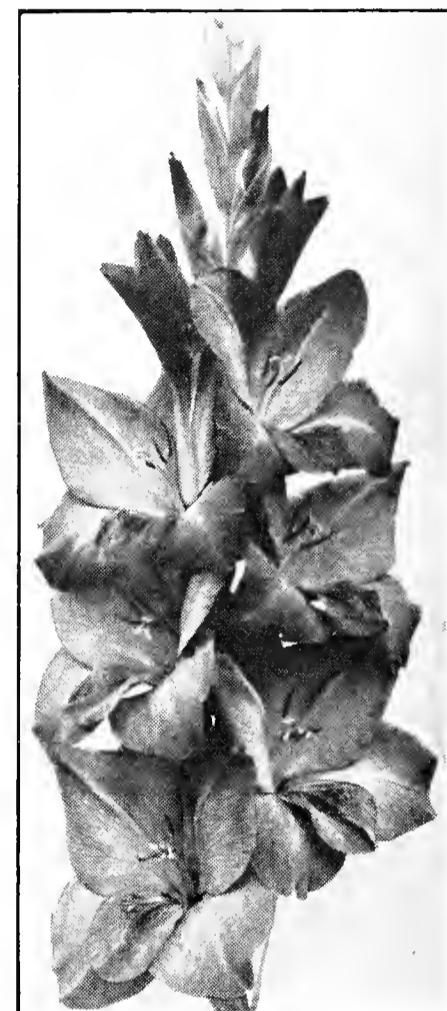
Scarlet Wonder. Mammoth, clear color.

Sovereign. Large; deep purple.

Vaughan's White. An extra nice white.

War. Deep blood-red.

W. H. Phipps. Fine light pink.



Anna Eberius



Lilium Candidum—Madonna Lily

Control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases

It is no longer a question of whether to spray or not. The question is what to spray for, when to do it, and what spray material to use. The spray schedule on the other side of this page tells you what to spray, what material to use, and when to do it.

As to the classification and habits of these pests, we can do no better than to consult Bulletin No. 145, "Pests and Diseases of Trees and Shrubs," issued by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets and written by E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist and Noel F. Thompson, Asso. Plant Pathologist. On page 9 of this bulletin, under the heading of "Know Your Insects," you will notice four classes of insects as follows:

1. **FOLIAGE FEEDERS.** Caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, slugs, etc., bite off the solid foliage tissue or plant material and take it into their stomachs for food. These voracious feeders are easiest to control since it is simply necessary to coat their food with an arsenical poison which they will not detect.

2. **SUCKING INSECTS.** Scale insects, aphids, leafhoppers and the like, weaken plants by extracting the sap through their sucking mouth parts. Because they pump out the plant juices from beneath the surface without feeding upon the surface, they naturally are not affected by coating the leaf surface with any arsenical poison. Instead we must depend upon sprays which kill by contact. Contact sprays kill either by burning or corroding the body tissue, clogging up the breathing pores on the sides of the insect and thus suffocating it, or by entering the body through these spiracles and affecting either the blood or nervous system.

3. **BORERS.** The young or larval stages of many beetles, wasplike insects, certain moths, etc., burrow, upon hatching, within the tissue of the plant and do most of their feeding internally. In most instances of this kind, borers appear and become destructive only when the trees or plants have become weakened through other causes. Most of these feed on the exposed surfaces at some stage in their life cycle, when an arsenical spray or contact spray might be helpful in their control. Some of them can be destroyed within the tree by injecting certain chemicals into their tunnels. Those species which lay their eggs on or just beneath the surface of the bark can be discouraged from so doing by repellent paints, whitewash, etc.

4. **ROOT FEEDERS.** This group includes certain larvae such as white grubs, root maggots, iris root borer, aphids, etc., which feed on the roots. The control of these

depends largely upon sanitation practices to destroy overwintering stages, although drenching the soil with tobacco concoctions, applying chemicals to soil and destroying root pests at time of transplanting will likewise be effective.

If you do not have this bulletin No. 145, it will pay you to write the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisconsin and secure one. It is the best bulletin of its kind we have ever seen.

Red Spider on Evergreens

The Red Spider has in the past few years caused considerable trouble to Evergreens. This is a very small red bug, hardly visible to the naked eye. This can best be taken care of by spraying with common glue, 1 pound to 10 gallons of water. Be sure and thoroughly cover the entire tree clear to the center. A second application may be necessary. This will not injure the trees.

Spray Machinery

It depends entirely on what spraying you have to do, what kind of a sprayer to use. There is a size for every need, from the small hand sprayer, that holds only a quart, to the large power sprayers. Everyone who has a garden should have spraying equipment of some kind.

We would be glad to give you information as to where sprayers can be secured, if you so desire.

THE COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Fort Atkinson, Wis.



Fig. 1—A Common Aphis. An insect which sucks out the vital juices of the plants. Found on young growth and on under side of leaves. Leaves usually wither and curl on the infested part.

Fig. 2—A Common Worm. One form of chewing pest. Chewing insects eat the leaves of the plant entirely or eat holes in leaves.

Showing Number of Trees or Plants Required to Plant an Acre

The following table shows the number of trees or plants required to fill an acre of ground when planted at the given distances apart:

30 x 30	49	30 x 20	72
25 x 25	70	25 x 20	87
20 x 20	109	20 x 15	135
10 x 10	435	8 x 8	680
8 x 6	907	7 x 3	2,074
5 x 3	2,904	5 x 4	2,178
4 x 2	5,445	4 x 3 1/2	7,260
3 1/2 x 2	6,222		

If this table does not give the distances you desire to plant, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the number of square feet each tree or plant will occupy.

SPRAYING SCHEDULE AND GUIDE

CROP	INSECTS AND DISEASES	MATERIALS	DILUTIONS		TIME TO SPRAY
			One Gallon of Water	Fifty Gallons of Water	
APPLE	Scale Insects, San Jose, Oyster Shell and Blister Mite, Red Mite	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur Oil Emulsion	One pint 18 to 20 tsp. 1/2 pint	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds 1 to 2 gallons	While the trees are dormant either in spring or fall. Delayed dormant spray applied in spring when buds are showing silvery.
	Codling Moth, Curculio, Bud-moth Scab, Frog-Eye and Blotch	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead	1/5 of a pint 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 gallons 3 to 4 pounds 1 to 1 1/2 pounds	1. When buds show pink. (Important scab spray). 2. When petals fall. (Calyx spray). 3. Ten days to two weeks later. (Blotch). 4. Four weeks after petals fall. (Blotch).
	Later Codling Moth Broods	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1 1/2 pounds	Eight to ten weeks after petals fall and as often as necessary to keep fruit covered with Arsenate of Lead, and a fungicide where bitter rot is present.
	Aphids (Plant Lice)	Sulphate of Nicotine 40%	1 teaspoonful	1/2 pint	Combine with other sprays and apply when Aphids appear. Usually in delayed dormant sprays. Complete coverage is necessary.
PEAR	Scale Insects and Blister Mites	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 tsp.	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Dormant or delayed dormant. When the buds begin to swell.
	Psylla, Slugs, Scab and Codling Moth	Bordeaux Mixture or Dry Lime Sulphur or Lime Sulphur Solution Arsenate of Lead Sulphate of Nicotine	12 to 16 tsp. 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 1/5 pint 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 1 teaspoonful	6 to 8 pounds 3 to 4 pounds 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 gallons 1 to 1 1/2 pounds 1/2 pint	1. Cluster or pink stage. 2. Calyx or petal fall. 3. Two weeks after petal fall.
PLUM	Scale Insects	Oil Emulsion Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1/2 pint 1 pint 18 to 20 tsp.	1 to 2 gallons 5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Apply just before growth begins. If Scale is not prevalent this application can be omitted.
	Curculio	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1 1/2 pounds	1. When most of shucks are off. 2. Repeat as often as necessary.
	Leaf Spot, Brown Rot	Summer Fruit Spray	12 to 20 tsp.	8 to 10 pounds	1. When most of shucks are off. 2. Ten days to two weeks after shucks are off.
CHERRY (Sour)	Scale Insects	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 teaspoonfuls	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Apply just before growth begins. If Scale is not prevalent this application may be omitted.
	Leaf Spot, Curculio, Brown Rot, Slugs	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur Arsenate of Lead	1/5 pint 5 to 6 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1 1/2 gallons 3 to 4 pounds 1 to 1 1/2 pounds	1. Just before blooming. 2. Petal fall. 3. 10 days to 2 weeks after petals fall. 4. 3 to 4 weeks after petals fall. 5. Immediately after fruit is picked.
	Cherry Fruit Fly	Arsenate of Lead	5 to 10 teaspoonfuls	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pounds (Sweeten with sugar or molasses)	As soon as Fruit Fly appears. It is essential to keep fruit covered with Arsenate.
	Berry Moth	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	2 to 3 pounds	1. After the blossoms fall. 2. Ten days to two weeks later. 3. Just as berries begin to touch in the clusters.
GRAPE	Black Rot Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 teaspoonfuls	6 to 8 pounds	Apply when pests are serious, mixing gallon of molasses with poison.
	Rose Chafer	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	2 to 3 pounds	Apply when first nymphs of the Leaf Hopper acquire wings.
	Leaf Hopper	Sulphate of Nicotine	1 teaspoonful	1/2 pint	Apply when first nymphs of the Leaf Hopper acquire wings.
	Scale Insects	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 tsp.	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Spray before growth starts if scale is prevalent.
CURRENT and GOOSEBERRY	Leaf Spot, Leaf Eating Insects, Aphids	Bordeaux Mixture Arsenate of Lead Sulphate of Nicotine	12 to 16 tsp. 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 1 teaspoonful	6 to 8 pounds 1 1/2 to 2 pounds 1/2 pint	1. When foliage appears. 2. After the blossoms fall. 3. Ten days later. If Aphids are present combine Sulphate of Nicotine with Sprays.
	Scale, Cane Blight, Leaf Spot	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 tsp.	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	In the spring before the growth begins.
BUSH FRUITS RASPBERRY BLACKBERRY	Anthracnose	Lime Sulphur Solution or Dry Lime Sulphur	1 pint 18 to 20 tsp.	5 to 7 gallons 12 to 15 pounds	Delayed dormant just before leaves come out.
	Leaf Roller and Slugs	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 to 1 1/2 pounds	These two sprays can be combined. The first about middle of May and later if needed.
	Leaf Spot	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 tsp.		
ROSES	Leaf eating insects such as Chafers, Slugs, Beetles	Arsenate of Lead	3 to 4 teaspoonfuls	1 pound	When insects appear.
	Aphis (Lice)	Sulphate of Nicotine (Black Leaf 40)	1 teaspoonful		When Aphis appear.
	Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture	12 to 16 tsp.		When leaves out and at intervals throughout the season.
SHRUBS SHADE TREES and FLOWERS	Scale Insects	Oil Emulsion or Lime Sulphur Solution	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 gallons 5 to 7 gallons	When plants are dormant either spring or fall. Be careful to keep Lime Sulphur off of painted surfaces.
	Leaf Eating Caterpillars	Arsenate of Lead or Calcium Arsenate	3 to 8 teaspoonfuls 3 to 8 teaspoonfuls	1 1/2 to 2 pounds 1 1/2 to 2 pounds	Spray as soon as Caterpillars appear.

Asparagus

A Healthful Delicacy—Grown at Home

There is nothing difficult in growing Asparagus at home. Our strong, two-year roots will prove very productive. Plant a sufficient quantity to insure a plentiful supply through the season.

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant will give so much good, healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant. Every fall give the bed a good coat of manure, working it in between the rows in the spring.

Mary Washington. This is a variety that has been produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is claimed to be more rust resistant than the old standard sorts. The shoots are dark green in color and very large.



Mary Washington Asparagus

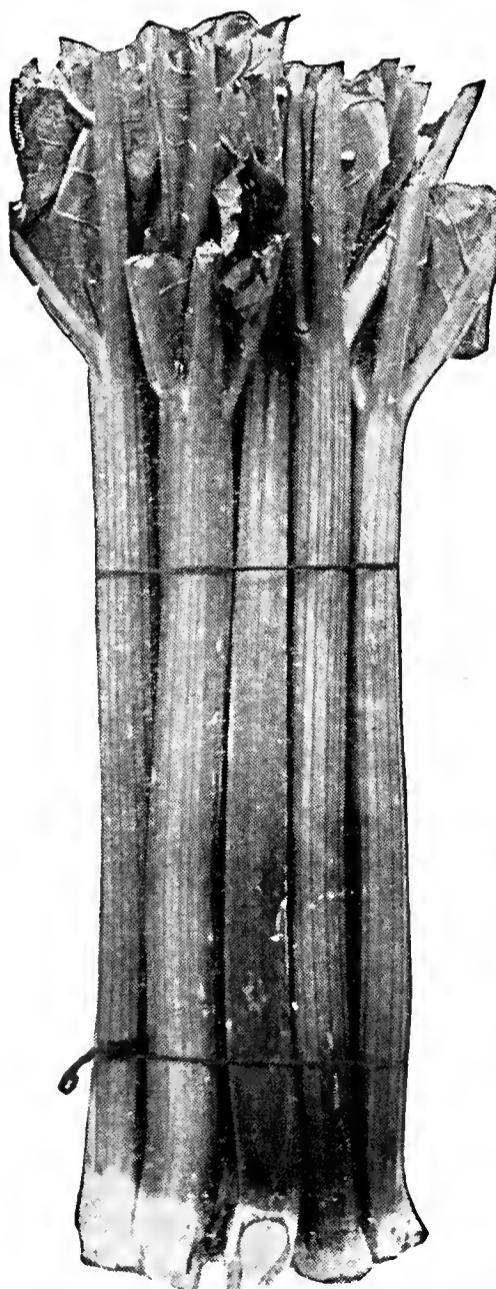
Horseradish

A Piquant Relish, Easily Grown

Maliner Kren. This variety was brought from Bohemia. It is much earlier, has larger roots and will produce nearly one-third more to the acre than the ordinary Horseradish. The quality is of the best.



Maliner Kren Horseradish



Victoria Rhubarb

Rhubarb or Pieplant

'One of the Earliest of the Garden Products'

Plant the hills 3 to 4 feet apart, and make the ground very rich by a good mulch of manure, well worked in every fall and spring.

Victoria. Early, large, and good for either home use or market.

Linnæus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy, and quite early.

Your success means our success. For this reason we are careful to recommend only varieties that we have every reason to expect will produce the results you desire, if given proper care. You may ask why some of the new things that are so widely advertised are not in this book. It is because we want to see them tested more thoroughly for our severe northern climate before we offer them to our customers. Our policy is to try and give "Service that satisfies."



Fruit Trees for Pleasure and Profit

Profit for the Orchard, Health for the Home, Beauty for the Grounds

In this Latitude Plant Fruit Trees in the Spring

The strong, healthy root stock, buds from carefully selected bearing trees, and great care in growing, digging, grading and handling, assure healthy, productive trees to the planter of Coe, Converse & Edwards stock.

Cut off bruised ends of roots and cut back top to correspond with roots. Plant trees 2 to 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Young trees should be cultivated several years. If this cannot be done, mulch well to keep grass several feet from trees. In home plant-

ing dig a circular plot 3 to 5 feet in diameter around each tree. As a winter protection, trees should have a mulch of straw or manure in the fall.

It is well to protect the bodies of young trees by veneer, lath or straw protectors. We favor straw as it is easy to put on and there is no danger of galling. Take a handful of straw, place around the tree and tie at top, center and bottom.

APPLES

The most important of the tree fruits. A careful selection of varieties will produce a constant succession of fruit for family use for most of the year.

The past few years have witnessed a great revival of orchard planting but there is still need for a large number of commercial orchards, particularly in Wisconsin and the Northwest where there is an extensive area well adapted to growing Apples. Success depends on well-drained soil, a good selection of varieties for that section, and care after planting.

Quotation from letter received from Gilbert Pieper, Route No. 3, Oakfield, Wis.

"Here is my opinion of Forest Winter. Its quality is of the best and can be rated as excellent. I took a bite from Forest Winter and then a bite from Delicious, etc., and in my opinion, is better than Delicious, and I always did think that Delicious was about the finest flavored Apple grown. It is sweeter and the flavor is more sprightly. It seems to me that this Apple is deserving of a place in every home orchard."

SUMMER APPLES

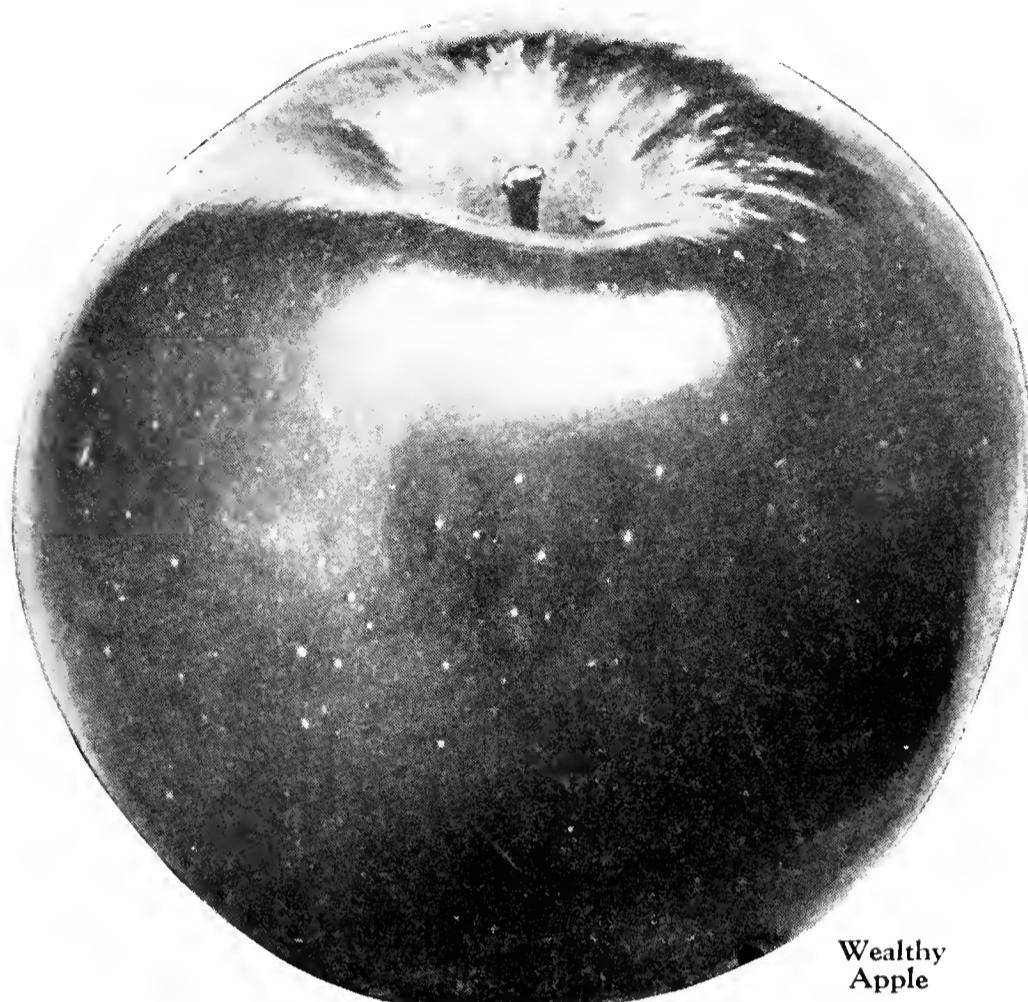
Anoka. The outstanding characteristic of this variety is ability to bear young, many trees producing fruit the next year after planting. Originated in South Dakota, is hardy and free from blight. Ripens in August and is of better quality than the Duchess. For Apples in a hurry, plant Anoka.

Duchess. A large, beautiful Apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy, and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer; very hardy. September.

Early McIntosh. Its parents are the Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. Ripens about 10 days later than the Yellow Transparent. Has the handsome red color of the McIntosh. Quality of fruit excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous, and productive.



Forest Winter



Wealthy
Apple

SUMMER APPLES—Continued

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful. A good bearer.

Red Duchess. Has all the good qualities of the old Duchess with a bright red color.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; very fair; fine, sweet. Tree a fine grower and productive. August.

Liveland (Russian). Medium to large Apple; clear waxy white, striped, shaded and marbled with light crimson. Flesh white and very tender, pleasant, sub-acid, almost sweet. Fine. As early as Yellow Transparent. August.

Tetofsky. Striped red and yellow Apple of medium size. Tree slow, stocky grower and hardy. One of the earliest Apples to ripen in the northern states. July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Of Russian origin and now largely planted, for it succeeds everywhere. Very early and productive and tree bears very young. Fruit of medium size, pale yellow, good quality. Tree subject to blight. July and August.

FALL and EARLY WINTER APPLES

Fameuse or Snow. Medium size, roundish, very handsome crimson. Flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. October to January.

Milton. This is said to be the handsomest of the McIntosh family. Tree is hardy and vigorous. Fruit is juicy, tender, crisp, and of McIntosh flavor. Color pinkish red with heavy bloom. Ripens a month earlier than McIntosh.

McIntosh. This variety originated in Canada and has proved successful over a wide range of territory. Tree is a vigorous, spreading grower. Fruit of good size, dark red, and excellent quality. You will make no mistake in planting McIntosh. November to February.

Patten's Greening. Originated and introduced from Northern Iowa by Mr. Charles Patten. It is a large green Apple of good quality. Tree is very vigorous, hardy and productive. October to December.

Wealthy. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, good. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive.

Wolf River. Originated in Wisconsin. One of the largest Apples grown. Skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh rather coarse, white, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, hardy grower and productive. September to January.

WINTER APPLES

Ben Davis. Tree vigorous and productive but not as hardy as some. Fruit large, handsome; not first quality.

Red Delicious. Seems to be doing well in this latitude. Tree is a vigorous grower and fruit is large, showy, good quality and a good keeper. Well worth a trial.

Forest Winter. This variety has been grown in Wisconsin for some time in a local way. It is worthy of a wider dissemination. The tree is a good upright grower and as far as we know, is hardy; fruit of good size, somewhat pointed at blossom end, of excellent quality. Color is greenish yellow nearly covered with red. Very mild and is a good keeper. The following is an extract from a letter received from W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. He says, "We are particularly interested in this Apple because it is one of the hardest, late keeping Apples we have, and because of its very good quality we have used it in our cross breeding work to try and obtain an Apple of brighter color, which we have done. I do not know of any other nurseryman who offers this for sale except your own firm, and in fact, I thought we were the only people who had this now."

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; the greenish flesh is crisp and juicy. Tree a fair grower, with light colored, speckled shoots by which it is easily known. Bears well. Nov. to Apr.



Anoka Apple



Haralson. Originated and introduced by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. This is an Apple that can be kept in an ordinary cellar (not a furnace room) until spring. It has the size, color, quality and keeping qualities that are demanded in a commercial variety. The tree is hardy, healthy, productive, and comes into bearing early.

Jonathan. Medium size, rich, tender, juicy, red Apple of extra quality. Tree is a slender grower, very productive. One of the best for table or market, but like Grimes Golden should not be planted in the extreme North. November to March.

Macoun. This variety is of the McIntosh type, a month or more later than that old standard variety, which it resembles in size and shape. The color is a little darker red with a heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, and of fine quality. In fact, it is a better, longer keeping McIntosh.

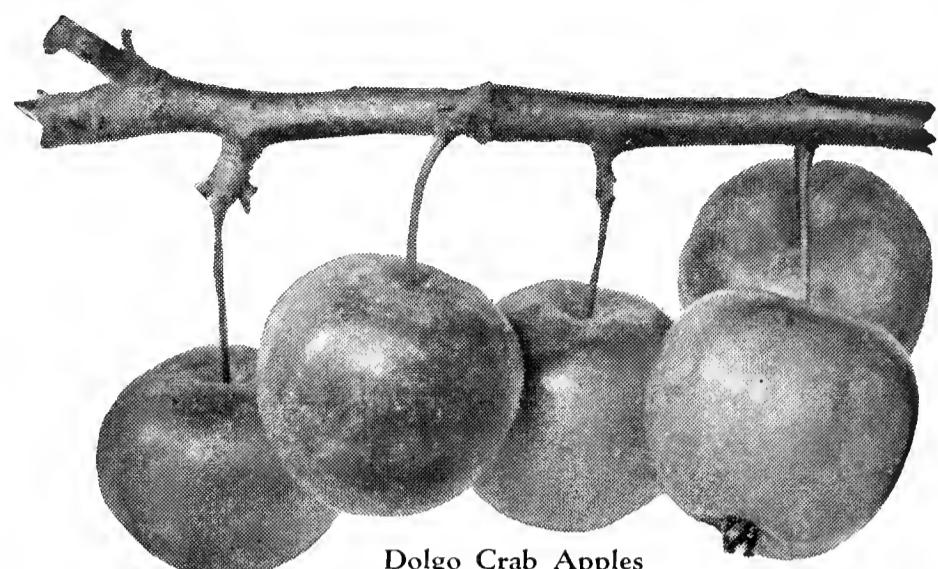
Northwestern Greening. Originated in Northern Wisconsin. Large, nearly round, very regular Apple. The smooth surface is often green, but when fully ripe is yellow. The rather coarse flesh is yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Good quality. January to May.

Pewaukee. Seedling of Duchess. Large; bright yellow striped and splashed with dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. January to March.

Secor. A seedling of a cross between the Jonathan and Salome, originating in Iowa. The tree is a good grower, the fruit well colored, larger than the Jonathan, and a good keeper of fine quality.

Salome. We consider this one of our best late keeping Winter Apples. Tree is a good grower, hardy and productive. The fruit is medium size, good quality; color yellow overlaid with red. Hangs well on tree. December to March.

Tolman's Sweet. Medium size; pale whitish yellow slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and very sweet. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. November to April.



Dolgo Crab Apples

Windsor. Of Wisconsin origin. Won the highest award at the Paris Exposition. Medium to large, becoming nearly red when fully ripe. Flesh pale yellow, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Early and prolific bearer; December, March.

Crab Apples

Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections for they are very hardy growers. They usually bear the second season after planting. For cider, preserving and jellies the Crab Apples are invaluable, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. The trees are highly ornamental, both in blossom and in fruit.

Florence. Fruit medium sized, uniform in shape. Color yellowish white, overspread with bright pinkish red. Flesh tender, juicy, brisk and sub-acid. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, bears young and is productive. This is a good variety to plant in place of Transcendent, which is subject to blight.

Hyslop. A hardy, good keeping variety. Fruit produced in clusters. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red, heavy bloom.

Sweet Russet. Large, round and conical; green russet with a faint blush. Very rich and sweet. One of the best for eating and cooking. August and September.

Whitney No. 20. Fruits are large, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh is firm, juicy and pleasantly flavored. Ripens the latter part of August. Tree is a great bearer and very hardy. Its dark green, glossy foliage makes it ornamental as well as useful.

Peaches

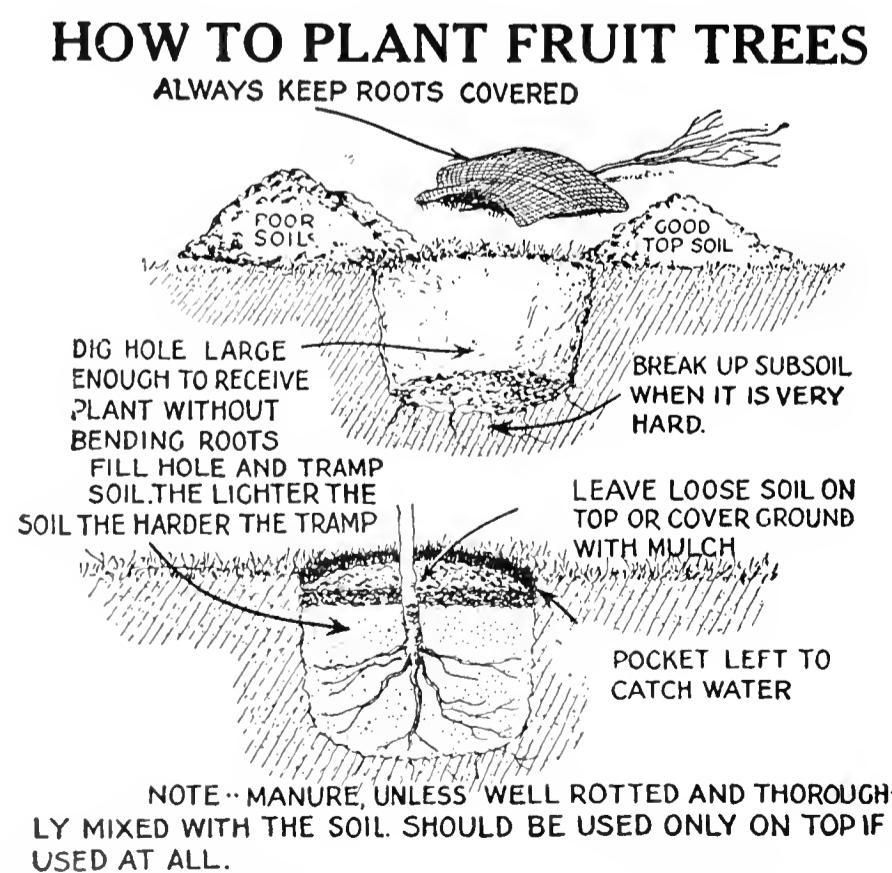
Owing to the severe winter weather, we cannot recommend planting Peaches in Wisconsin. However, we can supply the following to those who wish to include Peaches in their plantings.

Bokhara

Champion

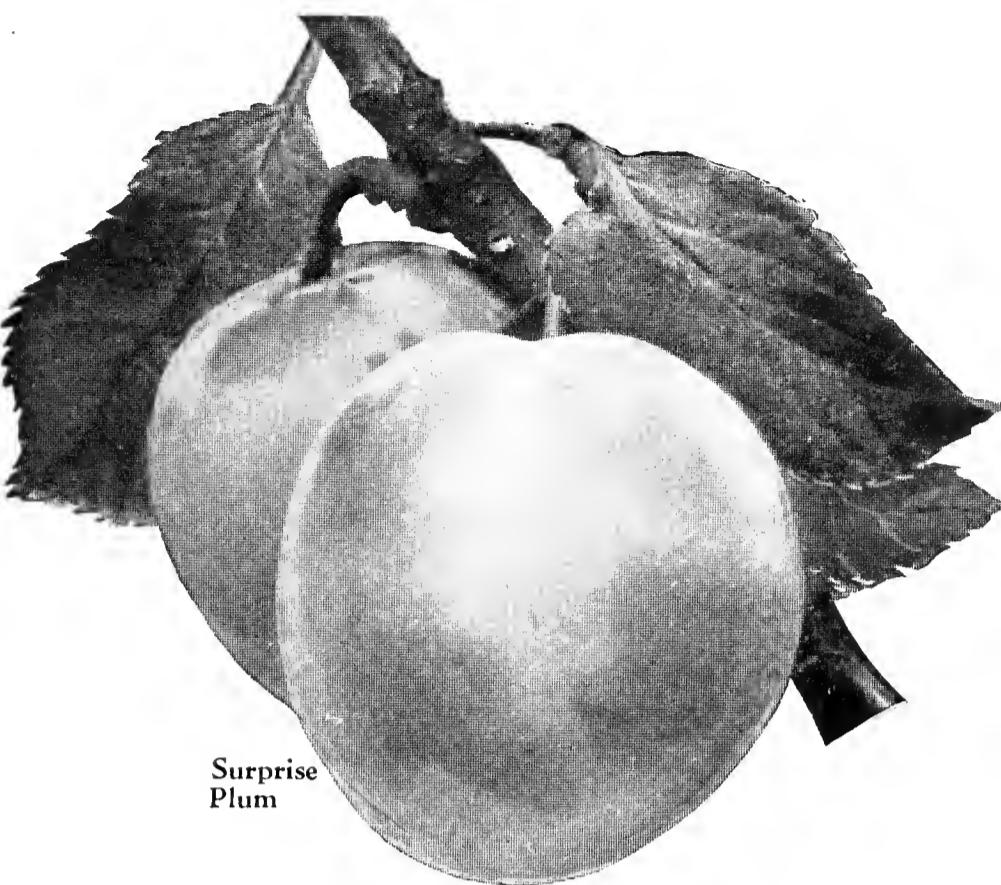
Elberta

Crawford's Early



I sold Geo. Meyer of Richmond, Ill., 5 Haralson apple trees planted in the spring of 1934. Every one has apples on; one tree has 20 apples.

E. R. HAAS, Salesman,
Burlington, Wis.



HARDY PLUMS

The Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farms have been doing a wonderful work in originating and introducing valuable fruits for the Northwest. They have developed a class of Plums far superior to the old varieties we have been using. Among these we are listing are some that are equal in quality if not superior to those shipped in from warmer climates.

Elliott (Minn. No. 8). A good late variety for home use or market. Tree is a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit yellow, overlaid with red, medium to large in size and of good quality.

Golden Rod. Originated in 1913 and distributed in 1923. A distinct departure from the usual type of red plum, its color being clear yellow. Very attractive, large sized. Because of its contrast to other Plums, its firmness and good shipping qualities, it is a good commercial variety.

Loring. One of the new sorts that is being quite extensively planted. The tree is a very strong, vigorous grower. The fruit is large, meaty and of good quality. Perhaps this does not bear quite as young as some sorts.

Monitor (Minn. No. 20). Good market variety. Tree is extra strong, vigorous grower and is an annual bearer of good quality, large sized, well-colored fruit. One of the best. August 15th to September 1st.

Superior. Originated at the Minnesota Plant Breeding Farm. Fruit is large, firm, color red; excellent quality. Considered the best variety yet introduced by the Station.

Tonka (Minn. No. 21). A good shipping variety, ripening right after Underwood. A heavy and annual bearer of large, round, red fruit of fine quality, that carries well and holds up on the market. August 15th to September 1st.

Underwood (Minn. No. 91). Tree a strong grower, very hardy and productive. An early annual bearer of large, red, juicy fruit of high quality. First of August.

Plums

The demand for Plums has been rapidly increasing in recent years, and with the introduction of the new Minnesota varieties and the Hansen Hybrids, Plums have come to be a very profitable orchard fruit in the Northwest.

Plums are also ideally adapted for growing on the home grounds. They take up little room, require little care, and produce generous crops of luscious fruit that is a favorite for jellies, preserves and general home use.

HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

The native or common wild Plum of the Northwest, the Sand Cherry of the Dakotas, and the Japanese Plums are the parent stocks used by Prof. Hansen in bringing out this class of Plums. They are valuable on account of their extreme hardiness, early bearing habit and great productiveness.

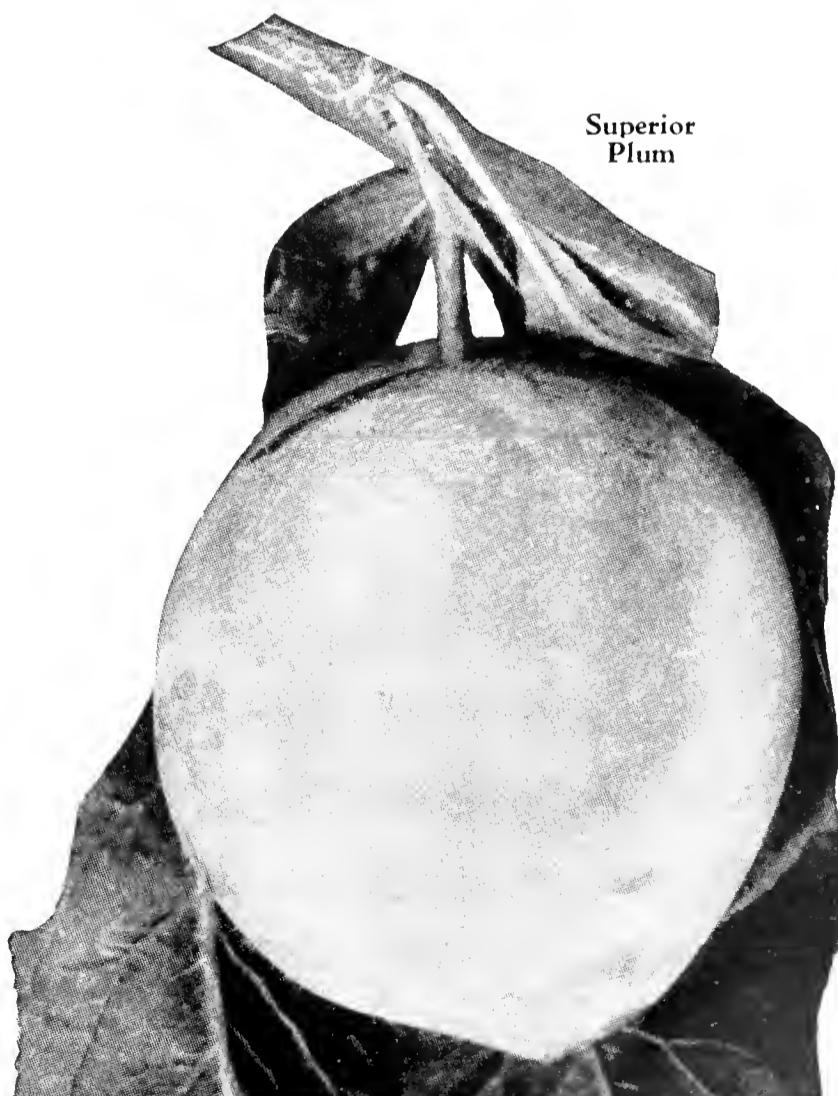
Waneta. We think this easily ranks first among the Plums sent out by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station. It is a cross of the Japanese Plum, America, with the Terry. Tree is a strong grower, hardy, and begins bearing regular annual crops when young. Fruit is large, dark purplish and of excellent quality.

Opata. Of medium size, color purplish red. Flesh green and of good quality. Tree a good grower and an early and heavy bearer. July.

Sapa. Tree a moderate grower. Fruit, when mature, is a dark purple clear to the pit. Of good quality and hangs well to the tree after ripe. August.

NATIVE PLUMS

We have discontinued growing these as the New Minnesota varieties are superior in every way.





Haralson Apple (See page 40)

PLUMS—Continued

EUROPEAN SORTS

These are adapted to the section along Lake Michigan and some other favorable locations.

Bavay's Green Gage. Very large, fine flavored Plum. Greenish color. September.

Bradshaw. A good market sort. Bears regularly and heavily. Fruit large and dark red. Flesh green, juicy.

Lombard. The Lombard is large in size; violet-red in color with yellow flesh. It is juicy, sugary and in every way an excellent variety. Tree vigorous, an immense bearer.

Moore's Arctic. A hardy Plum from Maine, where it has for many years borne very large crops. Medium in size, nearly round; deep purple.

Peter's Yellow Gage. Large, oval, bright yellow. A rich, juicy, fine quality Plum. Good grower. September.

PLUM POLLINATORS

It has developed in planting these better sorts of Plums that varieties that are good pollinators have to be planted with them in order to secure a good crop of fruit. In new plantings, be sure and include one or two pollinators. In commercial plantings, one pollinator to eight or ten other Plums is sufficient. If you have some trees that are not bearing, plant a pollinator this spring. If you have only one tree that is not bearing, you can put in one or two grafts of some good pollinator in this tree.

The following are all good Plums and are recommended as good pollinators.

Hanska. This is a hardy Plum of medium size and good for preserves. Especially recommended for planting with Underwood.

Surprise. This is a nice growing tree. Fruit is above medium size and of excellent quality. A good pollinizer for most varieties.

CHERRIES

Delicious and Refreshing

Cherries should have a place in every home garden. The tree is highly ornamental and desirable for beauty and shade on the lawn or in the yard, as well as for its fruit. The Morello or acid types are entirely hardy, but Sweet Cherries should not be planted this far north. Cherries will not thrive on wet ground but do well in any well-drained location, growing best in sandy soil.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly, rich acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. Ripens through June. Hardiest sort in the list.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black. Rich, acid, juicy and good. One of the best late varieties. Very productive. August.

Large Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frosts. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Wragg. Of the Morello type. Tree quite dwarf, very productive; one of the best canning Cherries.

HYBRID CHERRIES

Valuable only where, owing to climatic conditions, one is unable to grow the regular Cherry.

Compass (Cherry Plum). A cross between the native Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Resembles the plum more than the cherry. The tree is very hardy, productive and bears young. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Zumbra. We consider this better than the Compass. Tree is a dwarf grower, hardy and productive. Fruit dark colored, round and excellent for preserving.



McIntosh Apple (See page 39)

PEARS

While we do not recommend Pears for general cultivation in the Northwest, there are many localities where they do well and should be planted. Pears do best on a well-drained clay soil. Varieties marked D can be furnished in Dwarf form also, and the Dwarfs are particularly desirable for small places. They take up little room, bear early and produce well. Plant with bud two or three inches below the ground.

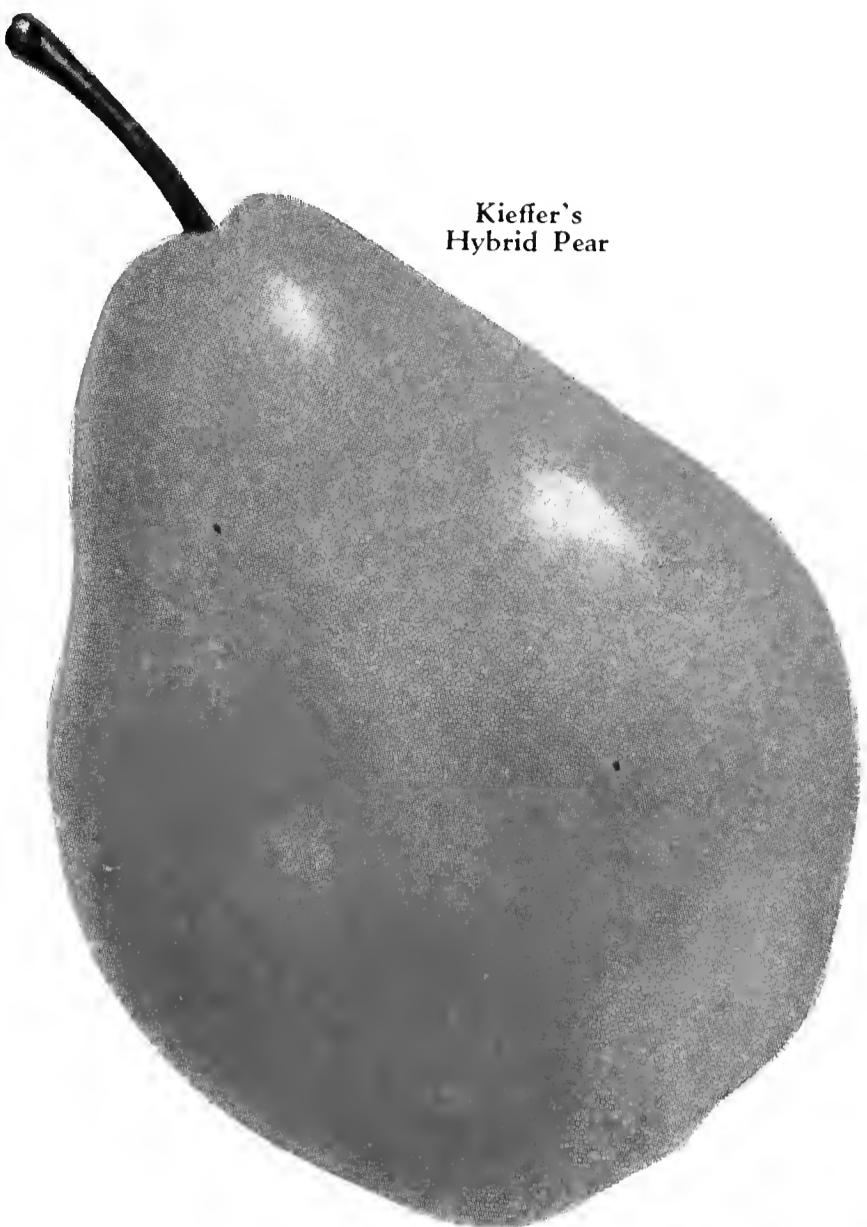
ANJOU (Beurre d'Anjou). A large, handsome Pear of good flavor, that keeps until midwinter. Tree vigorous and healthy; comes into bearing early. D.

BARTLETT. Well known commercial Pear. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. Vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle of September. D.

DOUGLAS. Originated in Kansas. Tree is hardy and claimed to be free from blight. Fruit is of good size, not as high quality as some. It is an early, heavy and regular bearer.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, beautiful pale yellow with russet brown cheek. Melting, sugary and delicious. Requires early picking. Tree vigorous; bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all Pear trees and a great favorite. September to October. D.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for canning and market. October to December. D.



Kieffer's
Hybrid Pear



Montmorency Cherry

LINCOLN. This is a late summer Pear about same size as Bartlett. Quality good. Tree a good grower and claimed to be hardy. We have not grown it here.

PARKER. This is one of the Minnesota State Fruit Farm's productions. It has been steadily gaining in favor wherever planted. Tree is described as a vigorous free grower and hardy in all except the extreme north. Fruit medium large and of very good quality. Season September.

PATTEN. Originated in Iowa and is recommended for planting as far north as St. Paul and in favorable locations farther north. Fruit is of good size and quality; September.

SECKEL. The standard of excellence in the Pear. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree is a stout, slow erect grower. September to October.

TAIT. This is claimed to be the hardiest of all Pears, claimed to have stood 40 degrees below zero by the originator. Tree is a fine upright grower and resistant to blight, and is a good bearer. Fruit is yellow, of good quality and medium size.

VERMONT BEAUTY. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, the yellow skin nearly covered with carmine. Excellent quality. D.



Fredonia Grape
(See page 44)



Grapes — A Favorite Fruit Everywhere

Our sturdy, healthy grape stocks will come into bearing early and produce consistently year after year. "The Fruit of Many Uses," Grapes have come to be one of the most profitable fruit crops, and every home garden should have a good supply of Grape vines.

Plant in good, rich, well-drained soil, 6 to 8 feet apart.

Allow only one cane to grow the first year, cutting back to 3 or 4 buds in the fall. Train up two canes the second season, cutting back to 2 or 3 feet in fall. After this there are many good methods of training. We prefer tying to stakes and not allowing vine to get over 6 feet in height. Trimming should be done after the leaves fall.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red or maroon in color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens about with Concord and is a good keeper. Vine strong, rank grower, hardy and productive. Should be pruned, leaving long canes. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Beta. Is especially valuable where extreme hardiness is desired. Said to stand the winters in Dakota without protection. Fruit is of medium size and fair quality.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered. Berries of medium size, thin skin, flesh tender and of best quality. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord. Should be planted near other varieties as it does not always fertilize when alone.

Caco. A new Grape of high quality and luscious flavor. Vine is vigorous, healthy, and productive, color rich wine-red.

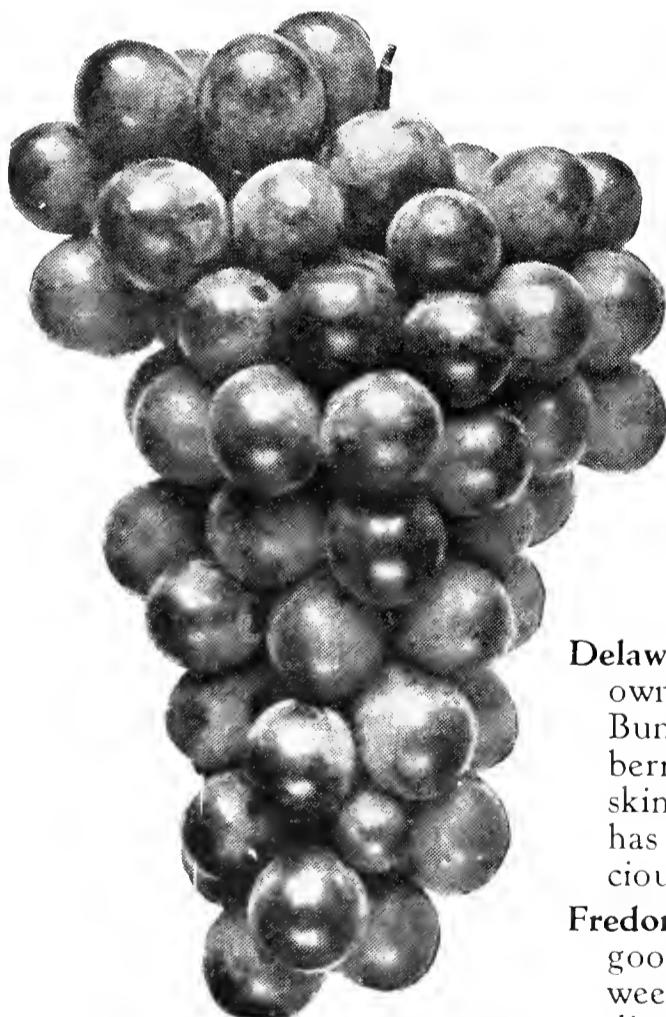
Concord (Black). The most popular Grape in America. Bunch and berry large and of good quality. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

Moore's Early (Black). One of the very best early black Grapes. Clusters medium size; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before the Concord, and is about the same quality. Vine hardy.

Niagara. Strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than the Concord, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun. Skin thick but tough and does not crack. Quality good. This variety has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself that is much liked.

Portland. Said to be the earliest of all Grapes. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. The best of the white Grapes for home use or market.

Worden. A splendid Grape of the Concord type, but earlier; larger in bunch and berry and of decidedly better quality; vine as hardy as the old standby and in every way as healthy.



Moore's Early

Campbell's Early (Black). This is a new variety of about the same quality as Concord. Vine is a strong, vigorous grower, with thick, heavy, healthy foliage. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, nearly round, covered with a blue bloom; adheres to the stem. The thick skin does not crack. Ripens about with Moore's Early.

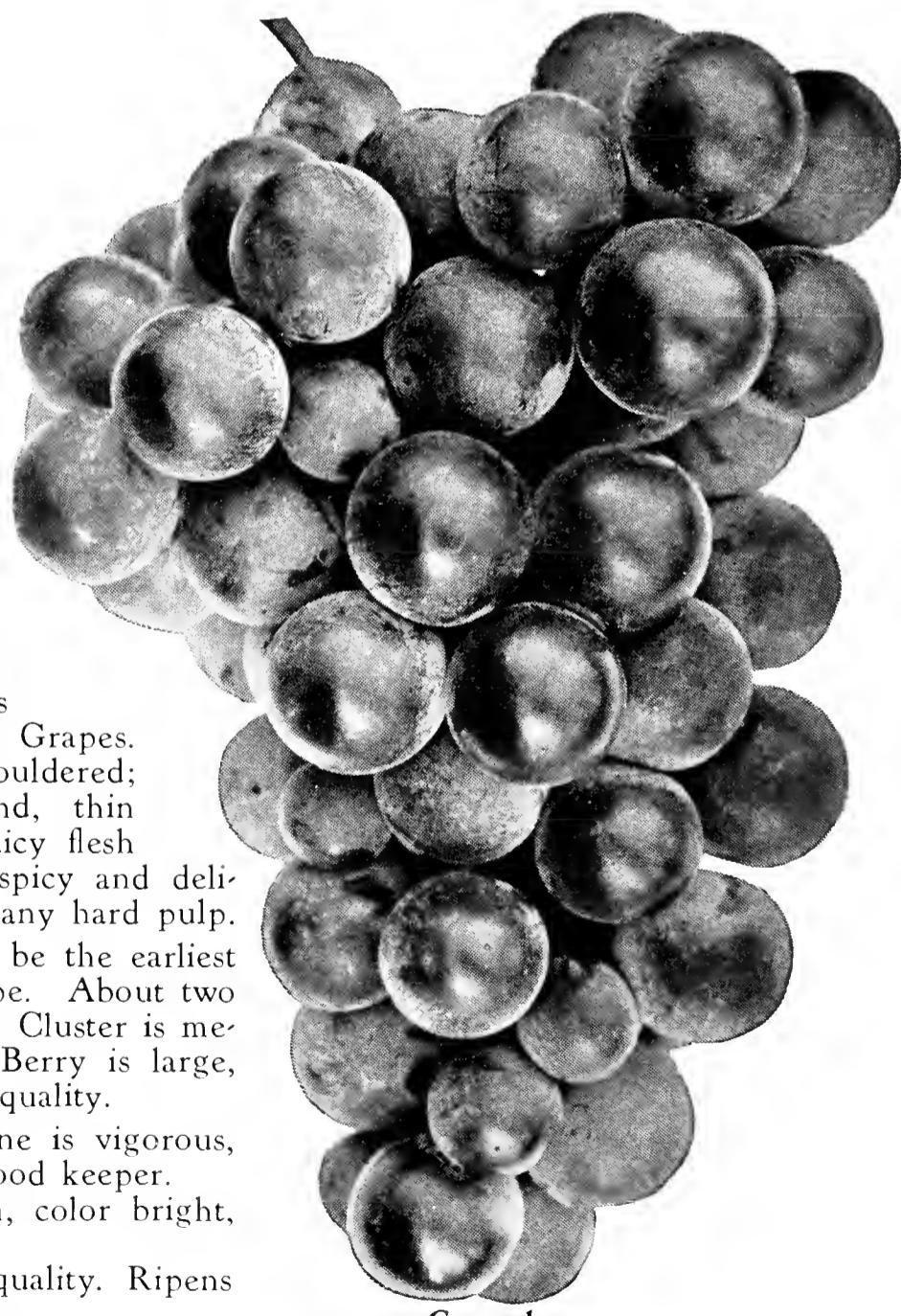
Delaware (Red). Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, thin skinned, light red. The juicy flesh has an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor and is without any hard pulp.

Fredonia. We believe this to be the earliest good productive black Grape. About two weeks earlier than Worden. Cluster is medium size, very compact. Berry is large, thick skin, and of excellent quality.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9) (Red). Ripens with Concord. Vine is vigorous, healthy grower; berries medium size, of fine quality and a good keeper.

Lucile. Red. Bunches and berry medium to large; skin thin, color bright, quality fair, very productive.

Moore's Diamond (White). Bunch and berry large, excellent quality. Ripens with Delaware. Vine strong, healthy grower and productive.



Concord

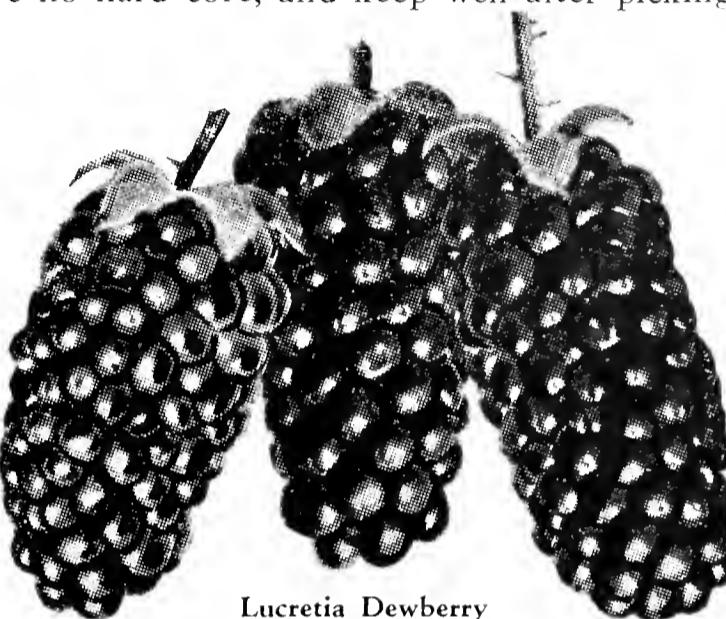
Blackberries

THIS valuable fruit begins to ripen before Raspberries are gone and bears until Grapes come in. Plant 8 by 3 feet. Cultivate shallow not later than August 1st so that canes will ripen thoroughly before winter. Delicious Blackberries are just what are needed to keep up the summer's supply of fresh fruit for home and market.

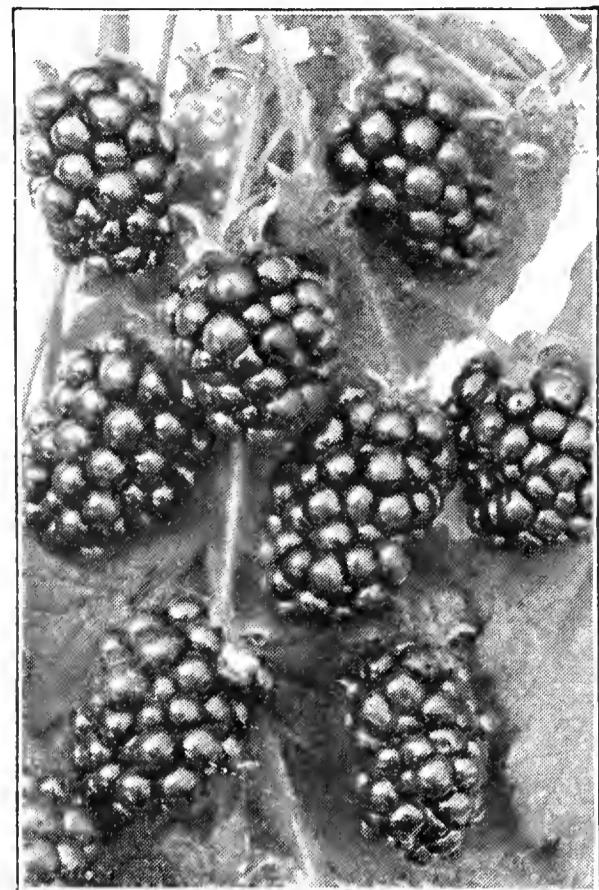
Eldorado. Perhaps the most valuable Blackberry for our northern climate. The berries are large, jet black, ripen well together and are borne in large clusters. They are sweet and delicious, have no hard core, and keep well after picking.

Snyder. This is a well-known popular variety; hardy and productive. It is quite early and is a valuable market variety.

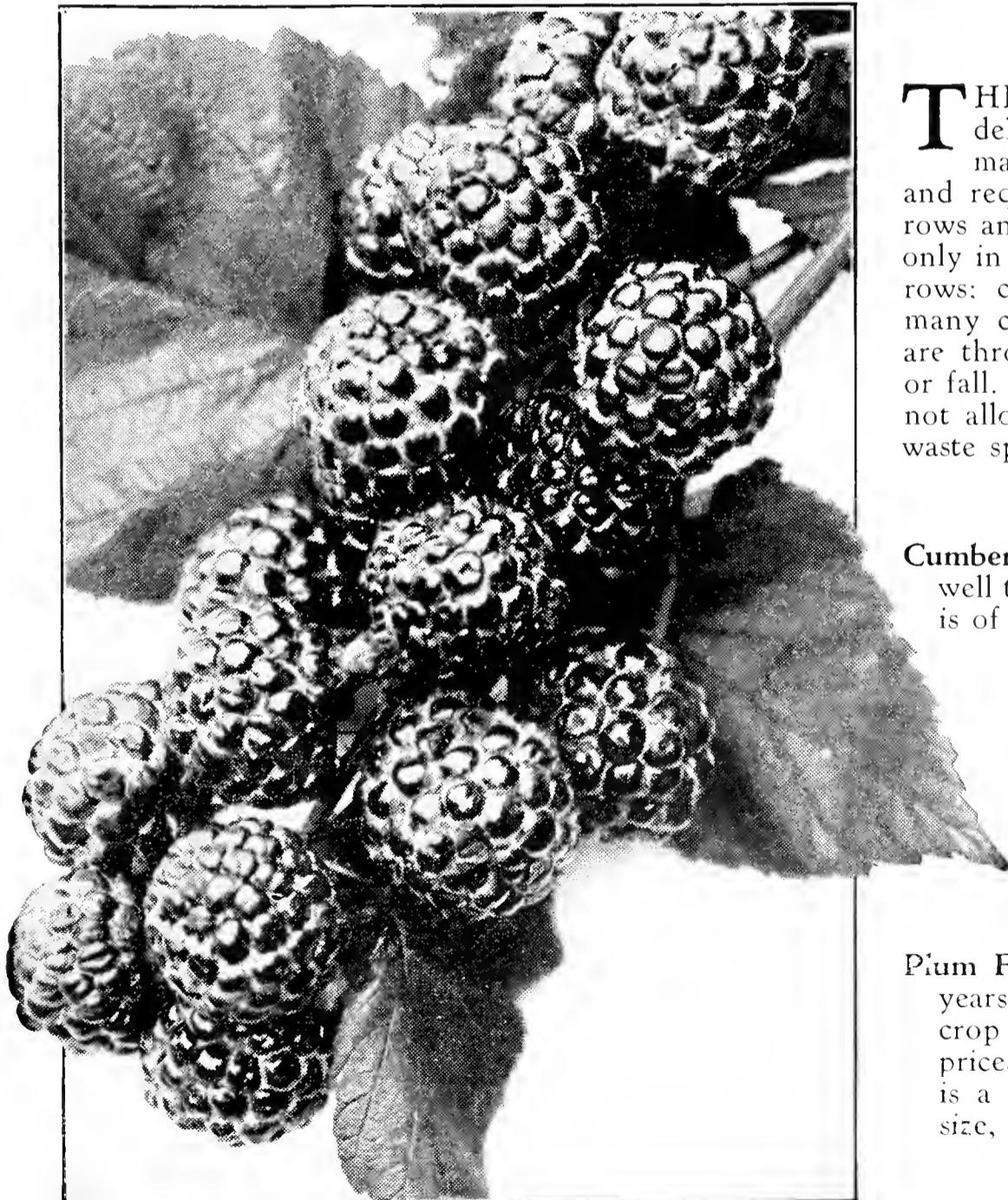
Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low-bush or running Blackberry, ripening before Black Raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black and very showy, often measuring from 1 to 1½ inches in length. Plant 4 by 6 feet, and cut the new canes back, not allowing them to get more than 4 or 5 feet long. Very easy to cover on account of its trailing habit.



Lucretia Dewberry



Eldorado Blackberry



New Logan Raspberry

Raspberries

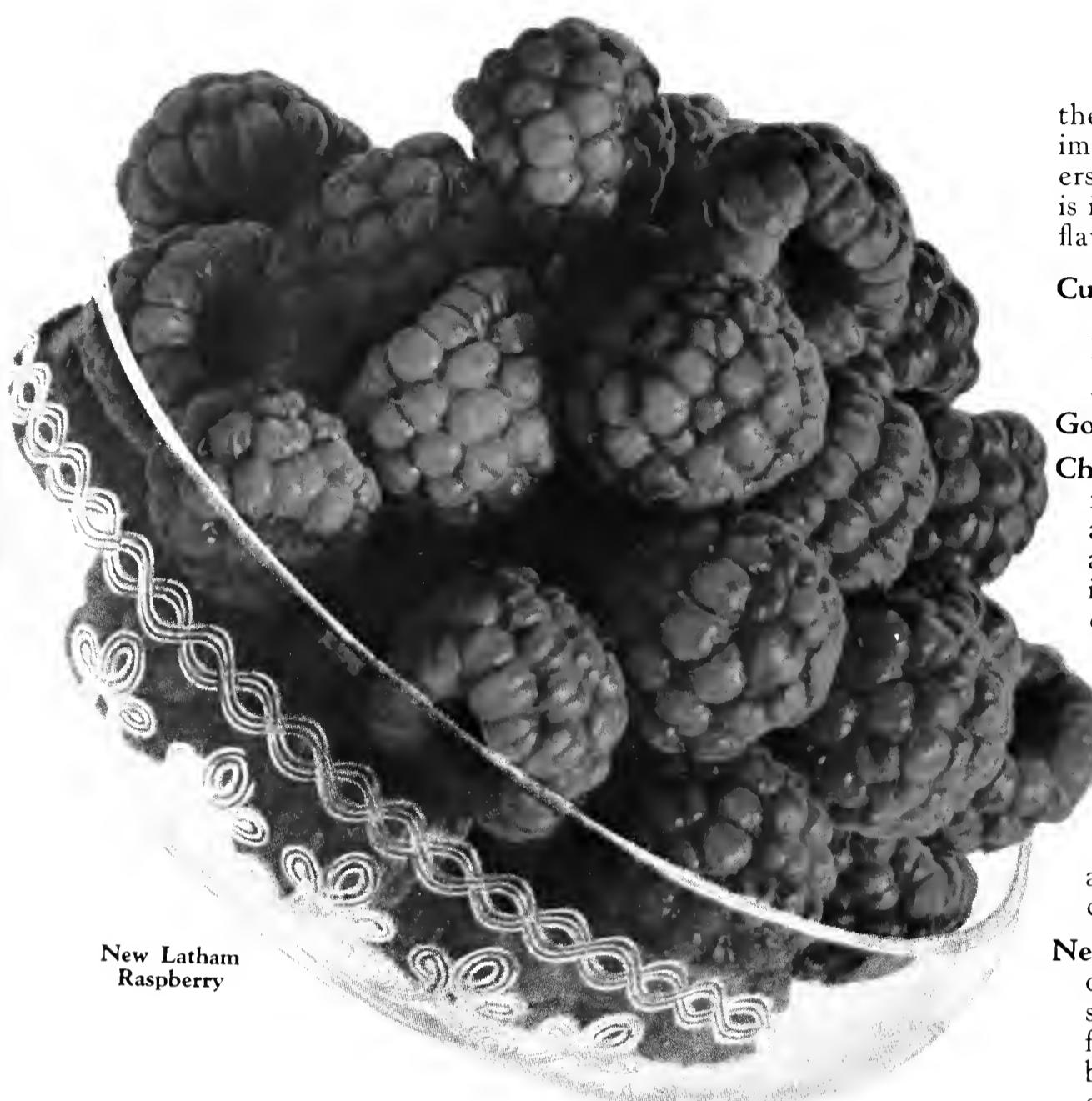
THE most important of the bush fruits, Raspberries yield delicious fruits for home use and profitable returns to the market producer. They will do well even in partial shade and require little care. Plant along fences, between orchard rows and in the garden. Black Raspberries should be planted only in the spring. Set about 7 feet apart, 2 feet apart in the rows; cultivate well but not too deeply. Do not allow too many canes to develop. Cut out old canes as soon as they are through bearing. Red varieties may be planted in spring or fall. Set 6 feet by 2 feet, or plant in hills 4 or 5 feet apart, not allowing more than 5 or 6 canes to the hill. Fill up the waste spaces of garden or farm with these delicious fruits.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. The largest Black Raspberry known. It has been well tested, and is giving the best of satisfaction. The quality is of the best, and, in spite of its great size, it is very firm. Ripens midseason. The canes are very large and strong, and are well able to carry their large load of fruit.

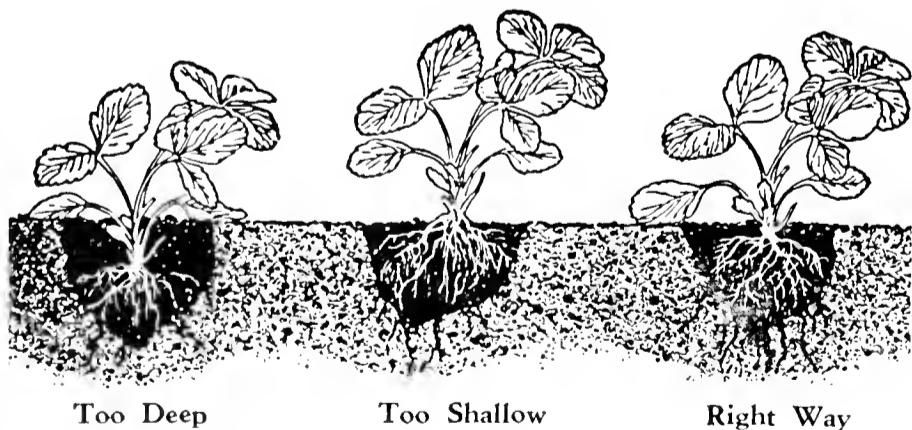
New Logan. The berry is a glossy black, as large as Cumberland and fully a week earlier, is very productive. The bush is healthy and of somewhat spreading habit of growth. As to hardiness, about the same as Cumberland.

Plum Farmer. We have fruited this variety now for several years, and are well pleased with it. It ripens the entire crop in a few days, and is early enough to get the good prices. The bush, so far, has been perfectly hardy here, is a good grower and productive. The berry is of good size, and of a quality that makes it a good market berry.



Columbian. The strongest growing variety on our grounds. Fruit large, dark purple and of good quality; excellent for canning. Hardy, very productive, and taken all together, one of the most desirable sorts we have.

How to Plant Strawberries



Spring is the best time to set Strawberries in this latitude. They will succeed in any good soil. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Use spade for planting, pushing it in to full depth where plant will set. Press to one side, insert root and spread out fan shape and hanging down full length (see illustrations). Remove spade and press dirt around roots by pressing with foot on each side of plant. Leave loose soil around plants. Set plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Train runners lengthwise, allowing new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart. As soon as ground freezes cover lightly with hay or straw and remove just enough in the spring to allow plants to come up.

RED RASPBERRIES

Red Raspberries are among the finest of the dessert fruits and are also of much importance and value to commercial growers. Ripening at a time when fresh fruit is in big demand, their attractive color and flavor command high prices.

Cuthbert. Fruit large, bright red and of good quality. Season medium to late. Bush a strong grower. Needs winter protection in this climate.

Golden Queen. A yellow Cuthbert.

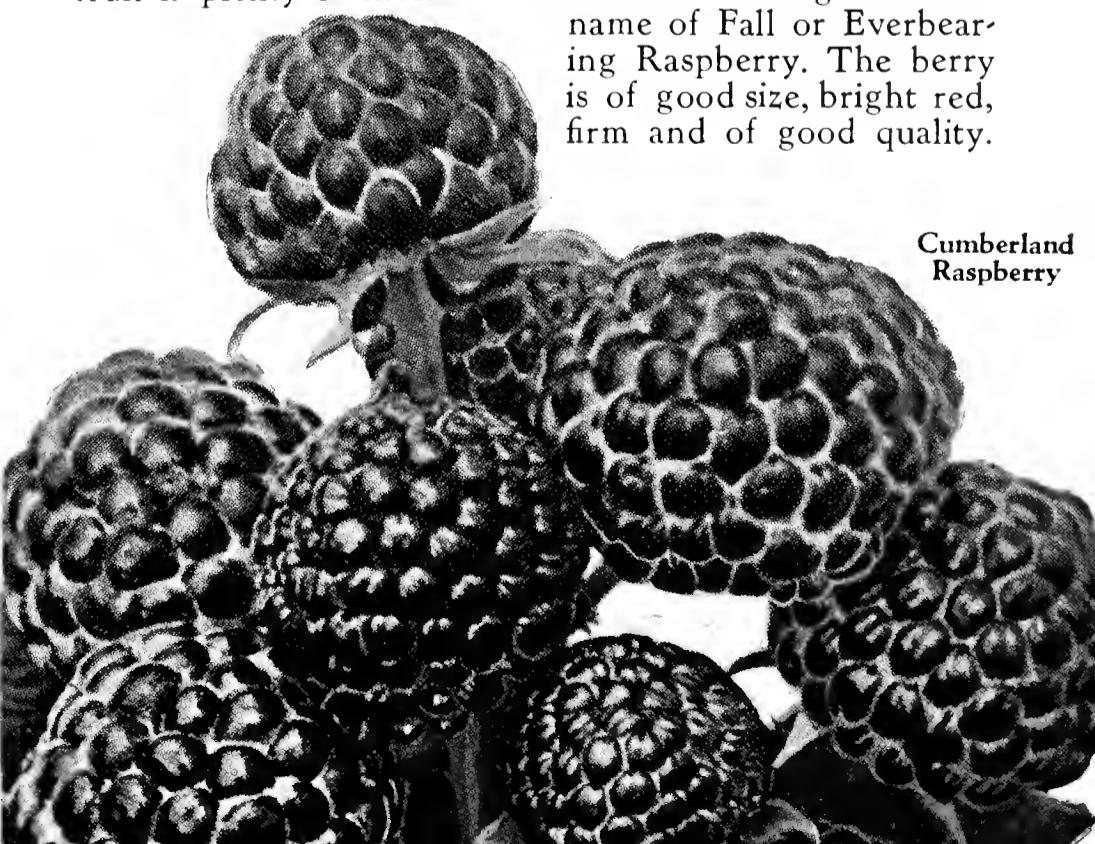
Chief. This is a seedling of Latham. The main point of difference is that it is about 10 or 12 days earlier in ripening and is not quite as large, but we think is of a little better quality than its parent. A good market variety. The bush is a good strong grower and very productive.

Latham. All things considered, this is probably the best bright red Raspberry yet introduced for this part of the country. Extremely hardy, vigorous, healthy growth, and large size, productiveness and good quality leave little to be desired.

Newburgh. This new variety was brought out by the New York Fruit Testing Association of Geneva, N. Y. Their claim for it is that it is the best Red Raspberry yet introduced. The plant is vigorous, hardy, and very productive, so far has been very free from mosaic. The fruit is large, bright red, does not crumble and is of fine quality. Season about the same as Latham.

Potomac. This is a new purple variety produced by Geo. Darnow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Has gone through two winters here without injury, and bush is clean and healthy. Fruit with us, not quite as large as Columbian. A promising sort on account of health and hardiness of bush.

St. Regis. This variety produces the regular crop in July, and in September and October the tops of the new canes throw out blossom stems and furnish a fair supply of fruit if plenty of moisture is available. This gives it the name of Fall or Everbearing Raspberry. The berry is of good size, bright red, firm and of good quality.



Strawberries for Market and Home

"God might have made a better berry than the Strawberry—but He never did"

A bed of Strawberries takes up little room in the home garden and requires little care. This room and care is well paid for in the delicious fruit. What can be more enjoyable than a breakfast dish of delicious, full-flavored Strawberries, cool and fresh picked from the home garden? Plant a selection of early and late varieties, with some of the everbearing kinds for fall use.

Aroma. (Per.). Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy.

Dr. Burrill. (Per.). The originator claims for this that it is better in every way than the Senator Dunlap. We find it very much like this standard sort. Possibly the plant and foliage is a little larger than the Dunlap. The fruit is quite similar in size and appearance, possibly a little lighter in color. We feel certain that it is a good variety and you will make no mistake in planting it.

Dorsett. This new variety is very promising. The plant is strong, vigorous, and healthy. The fruit is large, bright red, and of good quality, and is worthy of trial. This and the Fairfax are of the same parentage.

Dunlap. (Per.). This variety is popular in the North, East, South, and West. Plant medium size, healthy, vigorous and productive. Fruit is medium to large in size, bright red, firm, regular in shape and of fine quality. Excellent for table, market and canning. Midseason. We consider it the best all-around Strawberry.

Fairfax. This and the Dorsett are a good pair. Makes plenty of plants for a good row. Foliage large, healthy, and dark green. Fruit is large and when fully ripe, dark red and of excellent quality. Both the Fairfax and Dorsett were originated and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Premier. (Per.). Extra early. Plant large, vigorous grower. Berries are large, uniform in shape and of good quality.

Warfield. (Imp.). One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and still very popular in many localities. Plant rather small but very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit is firm, uniform in size and shape. Its rich, deep color makes it ideal for canning or market. We recommend either the Dunlap or Dr. Burrill to plant with this as a fertilizer.



Newburgh Red Raspberry

Blakemore. The behavior of this variety during the extreme trying season of 1936 placed it in the lead on our grounds. It produced a fair crop of fruit when other varieties in the same field were nearly a failure. The plant is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower producing plenty of runners. The fruit is good size, regular shape, bright red, very firm and of fair quality. For home use, let them stay on the vines a day or two after they turn red. They color well before thoroughly ripe.



Dorsett
Strawberry



Everbearing Strawberries

Every lover of Strawberries should plant a good sized bed of the Everbearers, or, as we prefer to call them, Fall bearers, in connection with the regular June bearing sorts. A strong point in their favor is that plants set out in April will give a good showing of fruit in September and October.

Continual bearing is a heavy drain on the plants and naturally calls for extra care and feeding. Plenty of moisture is also essential to best success. If the early blossoms are removed the later or Fall crop will be heavier.

Progressive. Our experience is that this is the best all-around variety for general planting. The plant is a good, healthy, vigorous grower. It makes a fair amount of runners. The berry is of good size, bright red, and of good quality.

Mastodon. (Per.). The most widely advertised of any of the new Strawberries. With us it has not proven as satisfactory as the Progressive, for it has been a poor grower. The fruit is large, of good color, but not of the best quality.

Currants for Jellies



Currant jelly is a delicacy available for every home. A few Currant bushes in the garden will amply repay for the care you give them and there is always a ready market for your surplus fruit.

Plant in deep, rich soil. Cultivate well and use plenty of well-rotted manure. Keep bushes thinned out in center with not more than four or five bearing canes to a bush. Plant in spring or fall, 5 to 6 feet apart.

Cherry. Large; bunches short. Plant strong, vigorous grower and productive.

Perfection. A variety that originated in New York. It is a beautiful bright red in color. Size equal to Fay, the cluster averaging longer, with good, long stem, making it easy to pick. Equal in productivity to any of the larger sorts. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, with few seeds. One of the best varieties for table use. The bushes make fair growth and have an abundance of large, healthy foliage.

Red Lake. From Minnesota. Claimed by those who have fruited it that it stands head and shoulders above any Currant ever grown in the Northwest. Bush is a strong grower and very productive. Berry is large and bunch is long. A very desirable variety.

White Grape. The best table variety; large and luscious. A good grower and productive.

Wilder. This is proving to be one of the most profitable market sorts. The bush is a good grower and the fruit is of good color and large enough to bring the best price on the market.



Gooseberries

Require the same care and soil as Currants, but we do not recommend fall planting in the North. Good care, fertilizing and pruning will repay in fruit for home use and for market.

Downing. This we consider the most valuable Gooseberry grown, for it always gives good crops of large, handsome, pale green berries of fine quality. Bush a vigorous grower, free from mildew and enormously productive.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). An American seedling that has been widely planted. Fruit is large and smooth. Bush is hardy, clean, healthy, and productive.

Columbus. The bush is a good grower. Berry very large; color greenish yellow when fully ripe.

Downing Gooseberries

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IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED